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WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CASE POSTPONED—POLITICAL BEARING OF THE QUESTION OF ADMISSION—THE DEMOCRATS AND EX-CONFEDERATES AND THE COLORED VOTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The case of Mr. Pinchback has again been postponed, and very likely will not be brought up again in the Senate at present. Pinchback, two or three days ago, was very urgent that there should be a vote, whatever the result. To-day he is understood to be personally anxious that no vote should be taken. This means, of course, that he has no hope of being admitted to a seat. Senator Burnside is absent by reason of illness in his family, and Mr. Sharon, whose views concerning Pinchback's case are not known, has not yet taken his seat. It seems to be conceded that none of the Republican Senators who were opposed to Pinchback last session propose to change their votes, and it is said that the speech of Mr. Bruce in executive session has determined two or three doubtful Senators against Pinchback. Various stories are afloat which indicate, if they are based on truth, that considerable trading is going on in regard to the place. If Pinchback is now admitted his back salary will amount to some twenty thousand dollars. This is a tempting opportunity for some parties outside, who are accused of operating to secure a portion of it in case Pinchback should be admitted. The case is beginning to excite considerable attention on account of its effect upon the political purposes of the colored people. Since Mr. Bruce's speech, the Democrats, who were calling for an investigation of his election to the Senate, are patting him on the back and calling him a good fellow. It is noticed that Mr. Lynch made a speech in the House, similar in purport to Bruce's speech in the Senate, though much more moderate in tone. The House Committee on Elections have decided in favor of Haralson against Bromberg, a white man. Mr. Rainey, from South Carolina, whose seat is contested by a colored man, will get a favorable report from the same committee. The ex-Confederates are congratulating themselves upon the attitude of the African voters, and they seem to think the refusal of the Senate to admit Pinchback is likely to divide the negro vote in the South. Pinchback's case becomes the more embarrassing the longer it is put off, and he and his friends think no doubt that by postponement such complications will arise that his admission will of necessity become a party measure.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—AN AGENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a special meeting this morning to consider the case of Senator Spencer. A Gen. Morgan, who comes, it is claimed, by commission from the Governor of Alabama to prosecute the case in the name of the people of that State, appeared before the committee and read a long list of ex parte charges and specifications as the basis of the case against Mr. Spencer. The charges are said to have been vague, and in some cases frivolous. The attorney was allowed to file his papers with the clerk for such future action as the committee may deem proper, after hearing the report of their subcommittee. This report was to have been made this morning, but was delayed on account of sickness in Gen. Logan's family.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

NO REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL POLICY TO BE MADE—PLANS FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN TO BE DISCUSSED—PLACE OF HOLDING THE CONVENTION TO BE DECIDED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—It is pretty certain that there will be no report made on Thursday night to the Democratic caucus by the joint committee appointed to frame a financial policy for the Democratic Party. They have not yet had a meeting, and there is no likelihood of reaching a conclusion before another week at least. The caucus will therefore meet, and unless it adjourns will discuss other measures of importance, principal among which will probably be plans for the coming Presidential campaign. Mr. Schell has given notice that he will reach here from New-York on Thursday, and be in readiness for conference about party affairs. There will be a still larger significance to the meeting of Thursday, for there will be a good deal of log-rolling among the members for their influence in naming the place for holding the Democratic Presidential nominating convention, which is to be decided by the National Democratic Committee, in their meeting here on Tuesday next. Mr. Schell is, of course, for New-York, and will have a strong delegation early on the ground. Other cities are to have their delegations here by Thursday, and several of the members of the committee will have arrived by that date.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES OVER THE PENSION BILL—THE PRACTICE OF CHANGING SPEECHES IN THE RECORD—NEW-MEXICO AS A STATE—THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate in its amendment to the Pension bill, to-day, made a direct issue with the House. There can be no ground of compromise, and one body or the other must yield its position. The House divides the appropriation according to the classification of pensioners; but the Senate puts the bill in the old form because it is shown that the Democratic improvement will cause a considerable increase in the expenses of paying pensions, without any corresponding benefit.

Mr. Kerr in trying to correct one blunder has made another. The bill providing for the payment of the interest on the 3.65 bonds was referred, as stated last night, to the Committee on the District of Columbia, when it should have been referred to the Committee of Conference. Mr. Kerr had the journal of the House so written as to show that the bill was referred to the Committee of Conference, and it was actually sent to that committee, instead of to the committee to which it was referred, as the *Congressional Record* gives evidence, during the session of the House. The Committee of Conference had the bill before them to-day and agreed upon a report. Thus the *Record* shows that the bill was referred to one committee while the journal of the House shows that it was referred to another, and the attempt to cover up the mistake has resulted in making a permanent record of it.

There will soon be a resolution offered in the Senate in respect to the practice of changing speeches printed in the *Record*. The proposition will be made that only verbal changes shall be permitted, and members and Senators shall not retain their speeches for correction longer than twenty-four hours. The subject is attracting a good deal of attention in both houses, particularly on account of the action of Mr. Hill and Mr. Cox in making speeches in the House, which were not much more than half printed in the *Record*. It is likely that on searching the published debates some very amusing and profitable illustrations of the practice will be discovered.

Mr. Hitchcock, from the Committee on Territories, made a long and highly-colored report this morning in favor of the admission of New-Mexico as a State. The report says the Territory contains 77,000,000 acres of land, 40,000,000 of which are rich grazing and farming lands; that there are 135,000 people there, and 133 public schools, besides high schools and private seminaries. The products of the Territory, the report says, were last year: Gold, $2,500,000; cereals, $3,000,000; sale of stock, $1,800,000; wool, $2,000,000. It says there are now in the Territory, 4,000,000 sheep, 50,000 horses, and 350,000 cattle. The report cites nineteen States admitted with less population than New-Mexico, and fewer resources. It also holds that the treaty stipulations at the time of the annexation of the Territory to the United States make its admission obligatory on this Government, and cites a number of authorities to prove this position. The report recommends prompt and favorable action. It does not exactly agree with the Government's reports concerning the agricultural resources of New-Mexico, which lies in the heart of the great American Desert.

Judging from the earnest manœuvring of Col. Scott in the House lobby to-day, he intends making a desperate demonstration to-morrow upon the House Committee on Pacific Railroads in behalf of his Texas Pacific subsidy. Col. Scott occupied the Speaker's room all day, sending in for members in detail and holding private conversation with each. Large numbers of his agents were employed in intercepting members, driving them into the Speaker's room to be importuned by him. The committee are expected to vote on the Atkins bill to-morrow, and the most determined efforts are being made to obtain a favorable report. The committee is wavering, and it is almost certain that Scott's supposed majority of two or three will dwindle down to no more than one. Perhaps the vote may be against him, and his unusual activity to-day shows that he perceives the danger.

A GOOD STROKE OF ECONOMY.

THE FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL—A VERY CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION MADE BY THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Wheeler to-day reported to the House the Fortifications Appropriation Bill, and upon his motion it was immediately considered and passed unanimously. The amount appropriated by the bill is $315,000; the amount estimated for was $3,500,000, and the amount appropriated last year was over one million dollars. The committee were unanimous in reporting the bill. Mr. Wheeler stated that there are now on hand several million dollars worth of guns and projectiles which are regarded as useless in consequence of the improvements made in heavy guns and projectiles. Appropriations were urged for these with the same pertinacity that appropriations are now urged. If an emergency should arise, the improved engines of war could easily be obtained from our manufactories, and it is folly to continue this extravagance of storing away material that is constantly being superseded by improvements. The second section of the bill directs the Secretary of War to dispose of such guns and projectiles now on hand as may be deemed unserviceable, the amount realized from the sale to be covered into the Treasury.

MONEY NEEDED TO PAY THE ARMY.

AN EXTRA APPROPRIATION TO MEET A DEFICIENCY ASKED FOR BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Secretary of War to-day sent a communication to the House inclosing a letter from the Paymaster General of the Army, urging the early passage of a bill appropriating $500,000 to meet the deficiency in the Army Appropriation act of last Winter. This deficiency arose because of the reduction made in the estimates presented, and in consequence the rank and file of the Army were not paid for the fifteen days ending June 30, 1875. This is the only instance where there has been a failure to pay the Army since the organization of the Government. During the war and prior to it this failure could not have occurred. By the act of June, 1870, it is made unlawful for any department of the Government to expend in any one year any sum in excess of the amount appropriated. This mandate made it impossible for the Secretary of War to provide for the deficiency.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer is very low over Northern New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley; brisk and high easterly winds are prevailing in the Middle States, New-England and the lower lake region, with light snows in the last district; clear weather in the remaining districts, with rising barometer. The rivers have continued falling at Pittsburg and Cairo, rising at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and St. Louis, and nearly stationary at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lake region, New-England, the Middle States, and South Atlantic States rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly to westerly winds, decreasing in force, decidedly cold and generally clear weather will prevail, except light snows in the lower lake region.

In the Gulf States, rising or stationary barometer, southerly winds, shifting to cold northerly over the interior, generally clear weather, and probably rising temperature on the coast.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising and high barometer, cold northerly winds, generally clear weather, and possibly succeeded in Nebraska and Dakota by falling barometer, south-easterly winds, and slowly rising temperature.

The rivers will continue slowly falling at Pittsburg, Cairo, and Memphis, rising at Cincinnati and Louisville, and nearly stationary at Vicksburg and New-Orleans.

Cautionary signals continue at Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

THE RISE IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The rain-storm continued all night. The water in the Hudson is rising rapidly. As far south as Castleton, and from Stuyvesant north, the ice is giving away. The side-wheel steamer Golden Gate, four propellers, a barge, and a canal-boat that were frozen in south of Coeymans, have steamed up and reached a safe harbor. It is thought all the ice in the river will be on the move before night. The ice is too weak to damage the track of the Hudson River Railroad.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION.

FURTHER ARGUMENT IN RELATION TO THE ADMISSION OF DISPATCHES—THE RULING OF THE COURT—THE TACTICS OF THE DEFENSE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The attendance at the Babcock trial to-day was undiminished, the usual eagerness being exhibited to see and hear any new developments that might be made. The subject of the admissibility of dispatches was still under consideration, much to the regret of those who long for startling developments. These dispatches have been a bone of contention for several days. When the prosecution began to introduce them the defense offered immediate objections to each telegram that had any tendency to implicate the defendant. To facilitate the matter it was arranged by the court and counsel for the Government that the dispatches should be taken in a body, thus enabling the defense to present all their objections at once. Long arguments pro and con. were delivered, and the court, after taking the question under consideration, ruled that the dispatches, with two exceptions, were admissible, these two being reserved for further consideration. But this discussion and ruling failed of the desired end. The defense had another supply of objections in every conceivable shape, and they used them in the most extravagant manner. This comprehensive ruling of the court accomplished very little toward the progress of the case, because of these subsequent objections. The defense has fought every one of these dispatches from the first, and the case has been very much protracted by it. Though it had been previously premised that the case for the Government would be closed to-day, the District Attorney's sudden announcement to that effect was a matter of surprise to many people. It was the general belief that, before closing, the prosecution would introduce testimony connecting the defendant with the conspiracy in a more direct manner than has heretofore been done. Ex-Attorney General Williams will make the opening speech for Babcock to-morrow morning, in which he will give an outline of what the defense will be. It is now positively known that part of the plan of defense will be to prove that the real conspirator at Washington was Hoge, the Revenue Agent, who furnished all the information now laid at Gen. Babcock's door. They will prove that Hoge kept Joyce and McDonald constantly posted about movements at the Washington end of the line, and that Joyce and McDonald, for obvious reasons, induced the distillers and others, who were contributing to the Ring, to believe that the defendant was in their service. The introduction to-day of letters in Hoge's handwriting, and the strong effort made by the defense on the cross-examination of Brooks to show Hoge to have been the Washington accomplice, plainly indicates that the endeavor will be made to clear Gen. Babcock by this line of proof. The same defense was attempted in the Avery case. Hoge came here in December, 1874, to investigate the suspected frauds, but was bought in for $10,000. The prosecution claims that the effort to make Hoge the scapegoat will not succeed for the fatal reason that the Ring received its information as regularly before as after he was bought over. The President's deposition was filed in court to-day. The prosecution expressed willingness for it to be published, but the defense objecting, Judge Dillon directed the clerk not to permit it to be seen until after it is introduced in evidence.

There is a little excitement here in relation to one of the lawyers mentioned in connection with the Babcock case. It will be remembered that two or three weeks ago it was published that Roger Sherman, Assistant United States Attorney in the Metropolitan District of New-York, was in St. Louis, and associated with the prosecution of the whisky cases. According to the statement now made by the Government attorneys here, it appears that Sherman was never directly interested in the whisky cases, but that he came to St. Louis with credentials from the New-York District Attorney, and asked the privilege of looking into the "crooked" whisky business here, with the view of utilizing his information in some large whisky cases in New-York, wherein certain distillers there were claimants for large amounts of money, as damages for whisky seized. It now appears that there is no evidence to show that any such case is pending in New-York, but that there is good reason to believe that Sherman was secretly acting in behalf of the defendant now on trial here. Those representing the prosecution had a suspicion before Sherman left, and are now satisfied that the suspicion was well founded. [The matter referred to by our correspondent is given in detail in a dispatch from Washington, printed on the fifth page.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Upon the opening of the court the counsel for the Government notified the court that further testimony would reach here from Washington to-morrow respecting the dispatch of Joyce to Babcock Dec. 3, and the one from Babcock to Joyce Dec. 5, 1874, which have not yet been admitted. The court also gave notice to counsel that they would not pass on the admissibility of the Avery telegrams until the defense had an opportunity to present evidence that Avery's name was known to the Grand Jury, and was not included in the indictment naming the conspirators. An objection to the Avery telegrams, that it was shown that Avery was in the conspiracy, was overruled, as the telegrams themselves tended to show that. Alfred Bevis, the distiller, was put upon the stand and testified that Joyce showed him the "Sylph" dispatch from Babcock in December, 1874, and that his understanding from it was that the revenue agents were not coming, and on the strength of the information preparations were made to run "crooked." When Joyce showed the witness this dispatch he told him everything was all right and to go ahead. Witness continued: "Joyce showed me a letter at his office about three or four days after I saw the dispatch; I asked him for it, and he gave it to me; I wanted to satisfy my partner that it was all right; I got it in the morning and returned it in the afternoon." The defense objected to witness stating what was in the letter or how it was addressed or even the post-mark. The court ruled that the letter itself was primary evidence, and secondary evidence could not be admitted until it could be proved that the letter could not be produced. Mr. Bevis was asked the effect of the letter upon him. The defense objected, but it was overruled. Witness said: "The letter satisfied me that it was all right, and we would not be disturbed in making illicit whisky."

E. B. Frazer, business partner of the previous witness, was called, and stated that Mr. Bevis showed him the letter mentioned in his [Bevis'] testimony in December, 1874, and that the effect of it was their house recommenced making illicit whisky. On the cross-examination of this witness he stated he was pretty well acquainted with Hoge, the revenue agent, to whom the Ring money had been paid, but could not tell just when he began to serve the Ring, nor how he was seduced into its service; witness received various letters and telegrams from Hoge; some of the letters were signed "Bixby;" recollected going to Cincinnati to meet him on one occasion, in response to a telegram; Hoge kept the Ring pretty well advised of the movements of revenue agents, and was generally considered as working conscientiously in the cause in which he had been retained. Witness was shown eleven letters, the writing on which he identified as that of Hoge, but he never saw or heard of the letters before.

S. M. Barton, agent and manager of Bingham Brothers' distillery here, then took the stand and testified to having contributed in April, 1875, $2,500 to a fund of $5,000, which was to go to Joyce. He had a conversation with Joyce regarding the purpose to which that money was put.

Mr. Storrs—Now, if it is proposed to convict the defendant by this conversation, we object.

Col. Dyer—Well, Sir, we propose to do so.

Mr. Storrs—Then we object.

Judge Dillon—Do you seek to show by this evidence, declarations of Joyce in connection with this transaction, to implicate the defendant?

Col. Dyer—I do.

Col. Broadhead—Yes, Sir; upon the principles of the ruling in the McKee case in regard to Leavenworth's declarations. They are the same precisely. I do not see any difference, subject to your ruling.

Judge Dillon—Yes, Sir; the difference would be this: In the McKee case we required that the defendant's connection with the conspiracy to be established before we received the declarations.

Mr. Storrs—An important difference.

Col. Broadhead—I was going to remark that I did not understand the court to require us to show that in the McKee case, but only told us that it would be better that we had all our own testimony in before introducing it.

Judge Dillon—Which was done.

Col. Broadhead—Which was done.

Judge Dillon—And then we allowed the declarations to go into evidence.

Col. Broadhead—Of course, if your Honors admit that that was the ruling.

Judge Dillon—There is no dispute about the law applicable to this question. It is not contended here by counsel for the Government that anything that Mr. Joyce said, unless on the assumption that it is established by other testimony to the satisfaction of the jury that the defendant here was a member of the conspiracy, has any evidential force against him. You have all the other testimony, that is, you have it in the shape of telegrams and in the shape of statements of witnesses of their own knowledge. Now, their testimony as to the declarations of Joyce, offered for the independent purpose of showing that the defendant was connected with this conspiracy, as counsel understand very well, is not competent except on the assumption that the defendant's connection with the conspiracy is otherwise shown. Now, the object of this testimony, as it seems to both of us, is not for the legitimate purpose of showing the nature of this conspiracy, but for the purpose, by indirection, to do what the law will not permit directly to be done, namely, to show the defendant's connection with the conspiracy. Now the court has a discretion in such cases to admit such testimony, or testimony of this character, on the assumption that it may finally be shown that the defendant was connected with the conspiracy, and, therefore, the statement of one of the conspirators with another in the execution or furtherance of the scheme would be competent; but it is true that the regular course is, and, as the books say, the advisable course, in cases of this kind, to require that connection to be first established. And if there ever was a case of this character, the character of this man Joyce, the obvious purpose which he seems to have manifested in this case, his forcing the distillers to make illicit whisky, the bold and defiant character of his operations here, makes it extremely dangerous to receive this kind of testimony. I do not know what he might have said. He might have undertaken to implicate the judicial officers of the Government, and I would tremble for the reputation of the court if it was to be implicated upon the mere declaration of this man, in carrying out his scheme, and we think the testimony as to his mere declarations ought not to be received.

J. J. Brooks, formerly revenue agent, but now Assistant Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, testified, and corroborated Commissioner Douglass' account of his efforts to unearth frauds here in 1874, giving the same dates of consultations, interviews, letters, telegrams, visits to Washington, Philadelphia, &c., by himself and Hoge as were given by Mr. Douglass. He also described his visit to New-Orleans and detection of frauds there in April, 1874, and subsequently his detection of frauds by Bevis & Frazer, of this city. On cross-examination he said he had some suspicions of Hoge's integrity by reason of reports which came to him while at New-Orleans. Hoge had failed to meet him at the appointed time, and did not reach New-Orleans until two days after he [the witness] had seized the distilleries there. There were evidences at New-Orleans that tidings of their visit had been received in advance. Again, when he and Hoge were in St. Louis examining Bevis & Frazer's affairs, Hoge did some things which he [witness] thought reprehensible; he associated with Fitzroy too much, and went around with distillers; he did not know, however, that Hoge was furnishing information to distillers here at that time, nor did he know that Fitzroy or others were engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the Government; witness knew the handwriting of Hoge, and had seen him write. On redirect examination Col. Dyer asked the witness by what means he thought the distillers in New-Orleans obtained advance information of his raid upon them, and the defense objected, and the question was not pressed. But the witness said in answer to other questions that several persons in Washington, other than Commissioner Douglass, knew he and Hoge were going there.

Col. Dyer then offered some telegrams in cypher, which the defense claimed were confidential dispatches between counsel and client. After examining them the court ruled them out. These are the telegrams sent from here by Mr. Luckey, the President's Secretary, to Gen. Babcock during the McKee trial, and were understood to refer almost wholly to business matters between Judge Krum and Gen. Babcock as his client.

Col. Dyer then offered what are known as the "Avery dispatches" in evidence, and they were admitted. Some of them have been published before, but to show their connection they are repeated here,

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23, 1873.

W. O. Avery, Washington:

Did you get my last letter with inclosure?

JOYCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1873.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Letter with inclosure received. W. O. AVERY.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

J. A. Joyce, St. Louis:

If sickness of your family prevents your going West, R. A. Hoge may pay you a visit. MACK.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Did you receive Mack's telegram? Your friends will doubtless pay you a visit.

WILLIAM O. AVERY.

ST. LOUIS, March 11, 1874.

Col. William O. Avery, Washington:

Telegram received. Start Sunday night for San Francisco. All perfect here. J.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5, 1874.

Col. William O. Avery, Washington:

Have friends started West again? Find out. Let me know. A.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26, 1874.

Col. W. O. Avery, Washington:

Are friends coming West? See H., and give me surroundings. A.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Your friend is in New-York, and may come out to see you. AVERY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18, 1874.

Col. W. O. Avery, Washington:

Give me something positive on movement of friend. Act surely; prompt. A.

In regard to the dispatch signed "Mack" the court said to the jury: "There is no evidence before you as to who sent it or in whose handwriting it is."

Col. Dyer—If the court please, in reference to the dispatches your Honor holds, which have not been admitted in evidence, dated Dec. 3 and 5, 1874, the Government is not prepared now with testimony to prove the handwriting of the man who received them and receipted for them in Washington, but will to-morrow, or certainly by the next day, and the gentlemen on the other side kindly consent that the witness, when he arrives, may be introduced during the hearing of their side of the case. I think with the examination of that witness the Government will rest its case, with the understanding that the gentlemen will allow all evidence necessary to establish the receipt of those two dispatches to be introduced hereafter.

The court then adjourned, to give Gen. Williams, who will open the case for the defense to-morrow, time to look over the evidence and prepare his speech.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

SESSIONS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER'S WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES—REV. DR. LEONARD BACON CHOSEN MODERATOR—STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH—A PROTEST FROM WILLIAM F. WEST—STATEMENTS BY REV. DR. BEECHER AND R. W. RAYMOND.

The Advisory Council called by Plymouth Church to advise it on the matters pointed out in its letter missive of Feb. 1 met yesterday afternoon in Plymouth Church. The galleries were thrown open to the public, and were filled by the members and friends of Plymouth Church, the large majority of those present being ladies, among whom were Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Col. Beecher. The body of the church inside the pillars was reserved exclusively for the delegates, and that portion of the church outside of the pillars was open to the public, but at no portion of the day or evening was the church more than half filled. At 2 o'clock Mr. Beecher ascended the platform, and after welcoming the delegates referred briefly to the troubles of the church. Having called attention to the letter missive, he said that the church would acquiesce in any action which the council took, and for himself he courted the fullest inquiry. After Mr. Beecher's address, Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon was elected Moderator, and ex-Gov. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, and Gen. Bates, of Illinois, Assistant Moderators. The list of delegates was next read and 250 answered to their names. Prayer having been offered by the Moderator, the letter missive was read by Mr. Beecher, after which the Moderator made his opening address to the council. Some curiosity and no little excitement was created by an announcement by the Moderator that he had been handed a statement and protest signed by William F. West. It was not read, however, and after a brief discussion was referred to the Business Committee to report upon. Mr. Beecher next read a printed "Statement of the Case of Plymouth Church," referring mainly to matters affecting the discipline of the church.

At the evening session addresses were made by Rev. Edward Beecher and Rossiter W. Raymond, and committees for the transaction of business having been appointed, the council adjourned to 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Mr. Beecher ascended the platform and addressed the council as follows:

ADDRESS BY MR. BEECHER.

It is my part to welcome you to this place and to the duties which will be incumbent upon you as an advisory council. You have come from great distances many of you, and all of you have come from occupations in which you were engaged. We appreciate your fidelity to the great principles of sympathy and friendship by which the churches are united together, and by which those that are in difficulties feel themselves at liberty to call for succor and help from their brothers. You constitute not the first great council that has assembled in this city—a city famous for its councils. It is the second largest council in the history of American churches that within two years has convened in Brooklyn. Although the council of 1874 was impressive by the dignity and the learning and the piety and the general excellence of its members, I believe that this council will be regarded as not a whit behind that in spiritual and moral excellence, and that you surpass them in numbers is not a matter for any special remark, except to say that this constitutes the largest council ever convened at the call of any church to settle the affairs of that church. It is a matter that needs no explanation that Plymouth Church has been for the past four or five years making a voyage through a stormy sea. Its difficulties, that are known, have been many, but every heart knoweth its own sorrows better than any other can, and the difficulties within, and the trials, have been more even than those without. Notwithstanding this perilous and stormy period you will join with me in giving thanks to God that the hearts of this great church have been united and that it stands as one man to-day, and that, though it has been set upon by various adversities, it has pleased God to bless the trials and afflictions to it, and there has not been a time when the spirit of God has not been present with the word, awakening men and converting them and bringing them into the church, and quickening the members of the church in all their labors, so that it has been a perpetual Summer of Christian experience among us while we were going through our trouble. This church numbers 2,500 or 2,600 members. The average membership in America is 100 persons, so that Plymouth Church is the equivalent of twenty-five churches; but that gives no idea of the great body of men for whom we feel responsible. Take our outlying missions and other institutions connected with the church proper, and we suppose ourselves to be the centre of twelve or fifteen thousand persons, who look to us for consolation and moral direction. This great community in trouble has lifted up its voice to you and said: "Come over and help us." At one period, from reason unnecessary to mention, it was thought it was an unwise call, it was thought that it would not be wise for the churches to respond to it, but on sober second thought it has been deemed best; and to those who think there ought not to have been an advisory council, the best answer that can be given is "behold, you are here." And now I need not say that you come to us bringing, as we trust, wisdom; and, as we hope, to receive from us gratitude; and I assure you, Christian brethren and fathers, that you will be carried morning and evening before the throne in prayer. Let me say one word more in regard to the things you are called to discuss. The letter-missive will give you all information. There is this peculiarity, however, that you are called not to a personal question, not to a church question, but to a joint one. It is not for me, it is not for this church which I represent, to suggest anything to you. We studied to draw the letter-missive so that you should feel yourselves at liberty to make all and every inquiry of every sort that you think to be wise and best, and whatever investigation you may wish to make, whatever investigation you may think it wise to ponder, to adopt or to reject. I beg you to understand that you will act according to your own discretion. I may say without having formally asked the church, whatever in the progress of this council it is best for them to investigate and consider, that you have the fullest desire of the church to do, and I may say for myself that I fear no adequate and just investigation, and that whatever may be thought to be wise and best, that I most earnestly covet. And one word more. You have not with you many notable names and many noble churches from this immediate neighborhood. This is not an accident. At an early stage we received from some friendly churches an expressed desire that they might be called, but such has been the continuance of this trouble in the surrounding community (to such an extent that divisions of opinion have occurred in families and churches) it has been considered not wise to involve any of the churches that were near the centre of this trouble, and so without any disrespect for them, but of respect for them, they have been exonerated from any of the responsibilities which devolve upon you.

Mr. Beecher closed by saying that many of them had left scenes of revival, but he hoped that they would leave the council better fitted for any revival work they have on hand. After extending a greeting to the council, Mr. Beecher asked for the appointment of a temporary Chairman, which they did in the person of Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon.

Taking the chair, Dr. Bacon asked that the council appoint a temporary scribe, which was done, the council choosing Rev. J. B. Clarke, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., as temporary scribe, and Rev. Frank Howe, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Rev. Mr. Boynton, of Newark, as his assistants. The roll of invited churches was then called, and delegates answered from 118 churches. Other delegates entered the council room later, and their names were added to the list by the scribes. Ten ministers without charge were also present. There were about two hundred and fifty delegates in all in the body of the church, which is reserved for them exclusively, and their names are contained in the list published in yesterday's TIMES.

THE COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

The Council met and organized by the election of Rev. Leonard Bacon as permanent Moderator, with ex-Gov. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, and Gen. E. M. Bates, of Illinois, as Assistant Moderators. The temporary Scribes were also elected as permanent Scribes. The Scribe then read the letter-missive, after which the Moderator, by request, read from the nineteenth chapter of Second Corinthians, the fifth to eleventh verses inclusive, following the reading with prayer. The Moderator then declared the council open for the transaction of the business for which it had been called. He stated the objects of the council, speaking as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. BACON.

The letter missive has just been read in your hearing, but it seems proper to remind ourselves now, at the outset, of what we are to do and what we are not to do in this council. Let me say then, first, we are not assembled to whitewash either this church or its Pastor. If it needs whitewashing, he should have called others than us to perform a service of that kind. [Applause.] Let me say, in the second place, we are not called to revise or correct the judgement of any former council. Such is a position that contravenes the very idea on which Congregational Councils meet, and the committee of this church in presenting their case will naturally show us that the first and second questions in their letter-missive do not call us to sit in judgment upon the council that was held in a neighboring church two years ago. In the third place, we are not here to amuse the public by drawing off their attention to any side issue, to any questions merely incidental. It would be a disrespect to this church to suppose that it has convened us here with any such intention. In the fourth place, we are not here to decide nor to try the main question which has agitated not only this city but the entire country and all English-speaking Christendom for the last three years and more. We have nothing to do with the main question. It is not submitted to us. It would be preposterous to submit such a question as that to an assembly like this. Why, we are more numerous than a Presbyterian Synod; we are more unfitted for any judicial function than the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church itself. [Applause and laughter.] We are entirely unfit to sit here for the trial of such a cause as that. Let it be understood that at the outset if even this church should by its committee invite us to try this question and decide it, we have nothing to do with it. We are perfectly incompetent to try a case like that. We are not here for that purpose. In the fifth place we are here to advise this church concerning the manner in which it has dealt and the manner in which it ought to have dealt with what is well known as the great scandal; to revise all the proceedings of this church in relation to that matter, and specially to advise in regard to the proper manner of proceeding in the fifth specification annexed to the third question. That is a point on which we are competent to advise. Not a question of fact to be tried, but a question of principle, a question of advice to this church how to deal with such a case as that. Then, finally, we are to give whatever advice may seem right and expedient in regard to matters submitted in the sixth and final question, which covers, let me say, as the Pastor has intimated, the whole history of this church for these seven and twenty years. The whole history of the church is open for this council to review and advise if in any point or anywhere it seems to have erred in its proceedings. This is a very serious affair we have in hand, and I trust we shall take it up. I know we shall take it up, with all seriousness, with all impartiality, tenderly, lovingly, in the fear of God, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit of God. But let me say not only to the council but to all who may be present here: Intimations, in whatever form, intimations of approval or disapproval, will not tend to facilitate or guide the deliberations of this council. Our friends who fill the gallery must remember that we do not want to hear on any occasion during the sessions of this council expressions of approbation or of disapprobation. We want silence, solemn silence, earnest silence, from first to last, on the part of all who are here as audience and spectators, and, therefore, I say we want silence of the same sort on the part of the members of the council, silence as in a Sabbath assembly in the old-fashioned Congregational meeting-house, listening to him who for the time being has the right to be heard, "who has the floor," as we say, and not disturbing him with expressions of approval or disapproval.

At the conclusion of Dr. Bacon's remarks Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New-York, offered a resolution providing for a committee of five to report rules for the transaction of the business of the council. The resolution was adopted, and Rev. Lyman Abbott, Dr. J. P. Warren, Dr. Fairchild, of Oberlin College, Judge Withy, and Dr. Sturtevant, of Illinois, were appointed as the committee.

A delegate then addressed the chair, saying that he had been requested to present a communication to the council. He handed it to the Moderator, and Dr. Bacon opening it, said: "This communication is a statement and protest, signed by William F. West. Does the council desire that it be read?" A long and spirited debate followed, the question being as to what should be done with the communication. It was finally decided to refer it to the Committee on Business previously appointed. On motion of a delegate, the council extended an invitation to the Pastor and committee of Plymouth Church to make any statement that might be in readiness.

STATEMENT OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher came forward and read a "Statement of the Case of Plymouth Church," which is as follows:

For the proper understanding of the questions arising under the first and second propositions of the letter-missive, it has seemed to the committee desirable to make a statement setting plainly before the council the practical experience by which Plymouth Church has been led to adopt its present system of discipline. For it is to be especially noted that the council is not asked to determine what modes or rules of discipline should be adopted in all Congregational churches, but only to advise Plymouth Church as to the modes and forms which may wisely and legitimately be adopted by this church under the circumstances.

In the original formation of the church, and during the first ten years of its existence, the rules of discipline were very simple, and, so far as the committee are aware, varied in no respect from the old patterns of the seventeenth century. No provision was made for the termination of membership by any other mode than death, letter of dismission, or formal excommunication. There was no rule absolutely prohibiting any other mode of terminating membership; but no other was provided, and, in fact, no other was in use. When the rules of the church were settled in April, 1848, the church contained only about one hundred and thirty members, and the probability of its ever numbering 500 members was too remote to be considered. Its growth, however, was more rapid than had been anticipated. The number of 500 was reached in 1852, and the large accessions to the church in 1857 and 1858 brought it up to 1,250—a membership which never had been dreamed of in its early years. This membership was derived from all classes of society, including a very few of the wealthy residents of Brooklyn, a large number of its middle class, and a number almost if not quite as large from the respectable poor. The situation of the church in a city which is practically a suburb of New-York, and the inhabitants of which are for the most part engaged in business on the other side of the river, is another circumstance which has added to the difficulties that the church had to consider in its administration of affairs. Without further detailing the causes, to which we have only in part referred, it was found, after the church had been in existence about ten years, that the residences of its members were constantly changing, that some of them, from motives of health or pleasure, settled themselves in the country during most or all of the year, that many of them were compelled by the necessities of business to reside permanently in New-York City or in distant sections of Brooklyn, that a number not inconsiderable were compelled to make frequent changes in search of employment or from motives of economy, while all manifested very great reluctance to sever their relations with the church even in cases of prolonged absence. The officers of the church gave every encouragement to non-resident members to take letters of dismission to other churches, but found great difficulty in persuading them to do so. Thus, in course of time, a considerable number of the members upon the roll of the church came to be practically outside of its jurisdiction, and their mode of life was unknown to the church. It was felt that this state of things was disadvantageous both to the church as a body and to the individual members who were thus placed beyond its supervision. When an assistant was engaged in the pastoral work, a thorough reform was instituted in this respect, not by compelling members unwillingly to take their dismission from the church, but by bringing them into regular communication with the pastoral helper, Rev. S. B. Halliday, who has now for years maintained a system of supervision, corresponding at least once a year, and in many cases oftener, with every absent member of the church whose address he can find. Mr. Halliday also visits every family connected with the church residing in Brooklyn or New-York at least once or twice a year, and keeps himself regularly informed of their mode of life and their general religious state, so far as to form a sufficient opinion as to the vitality of their connection with the church.

But it will easily be seen that after all possible precautions have been taken, a considerable number will remain in a membership which is now over two thousand five hundred, concerning whom no satisfactory information can be obtained. It has also been found that some persons unite with the church under a sincere, and to all outward appearance well-founded, belief that they have been converted, who afterward come deliberately to the conclusion that they were mistaken. There are others whose religious views undergo so great a change that they cannot remain in harmony with the faith and order of this church, nor do they feel disposed to ask for letters of dismission, sometimes because the churches with which they desire to unite would not recognize letters from us, sometimes because these churches are such as we could not conscientiously or wisely recommend them to, and sometimes because they come to the conclusion that they can live a Christian life better outside of all churches than in any other manner. These classes of members include in part some of the most honorable and upright persons that belong to any church. We have no reason to doubt that they are governed in their course entirely by conscience, which in them seems sensitive and imperative, though as we think not truly enlightened.

For all these classes of cases, from prolonged absence to [illegible] withdrawal, this church had at first no express provision except the formal process of excommunication, the application of which seemed harsh and liable to be misunderstood, and which was, in fact, never applied to them. In 1858 the question was forced upon the attention of the church by the action of a gentleman of unimpeachable morals, who, having come to the conclusion that he was mistaken in his profession of faith, insisted upon severing his connection with the church, refused to take a letter of dismission, and declared his intention of making for himself some announcement of his change of views in case the church would not relieve him otherwise. After much consideration and discussion the church, for the purpose of meeting this and similar cases, adopted a new rule in 1859, providing that members might be dropped from the roll upon their own request and the recommendation of the Examining Committee.

This provision, however, did not meet the case of the large number of members who had avowedly abandoned the church and united with other ecclesiastical bodies, but who would not ask for any church action themselves; nor did it make any provision for the still larger number whose residences were unknown, and of whom it could not be positively ascertained whether they were yet living. Accordingly, the rule was amended in 1865 so as to provide that members might be dropped either upon their own application, or, if they had abandoned the church, upon the application of any other person, confirmed by the recommendation of the Examining Committee, and by a vote of the church. In this form it has remained ever since. Its language is broad, as that of church rules is apt to be; but in practice it has always received a fair interpretation; and although applied to many cases, it has never been the subject of complaint on the part of any member of the church until within the last year. Even in that case it was not the rule that was objected to, but only its application to a particular instance, which was claimed not to be within the rule.

We are aware that in some treatises upon Congregational usages it is distinctly asserted that cases such as we have mentioned must be dealt with by excommunication or not at all. But we believe, after diligent inquiry, that the general usage of large churches in every evangelical denomination is at variance with this rigid view. Whether correctly or incorrectly, excommunication has always been construed to mean more than a simple termination of membership. The long-established usage of the Catholic Church, by which a solemn curse has for centuries been made a part of the sentence of excommunication, has sunk deep into the minds of men; and the impression it has left, even among Protestants, is such that excommunication is universally understood to imply severe censure. It is the last step of discipline, after inquiry, remonstrance, fraternal attempts at reclamation, and solemn public rebuke have failed to reform the flagrant offender; and when employed in any case, it carries still the painful associations derived from its severest use. An excommunicated man is inevitably supposed to be one upon whom the church has set a stigma, as unworthy not only of membership, but also of confidence and respect in society. The view may not be logically correct, but the feeling is a fact. Even if it be argued that in some of the instances we have enumerated members have rendered themselves liable to censure by neglect of their covenant obligations, the fact of this feeling remains, and the indiscriminate application of excommunication to offenses which may have been unintentional, or technical, or even merely constructive, is found to be as impracticable as it is harsh. In a large church it is a work of difficulty to prosecute to excommunication even flagrant offenders; and it would be practically impossible to excommunicate a score of members every year for no other cause than their change of religious views, or their failure to subject themselves to the supervision of the church by attendance upon its services or by correspondence with its officers. A further difficulty, peculiar to churches in large cities, and to this church in an unusually embarrassing degree, is the exposure of all proceedings to the public through the newspapers. We have tried to conduct our business with privacy, taking, on some occasions, extraordinary precautions to exclude strangers. The only result has been the publication of surreptitious and incorrect reports. We have been forced to accept complete publicity as the least of two evils; and, whatever churches otherwise situated may do, we at least can take no action which is not immediately reported, with more or less inaccuracy, to the public. Our consultations, discussions, inquiries, and preliminary steps of discipline, no less than our final official decisions, are spread abroad. The newspaper reports, even of the remarks of individual members, for which the church is not responsible, are made the basis of misunderstandings and criticisms so numerous that the attempt to correct or refute them is out of the question. So far as these annoyances affect merely the temporary feeling of a portion of the public toward the church as a whole, we can afford to suffer them with patience, trusting that in due time, by the blessing of God upon our continuance in the way of revealed duty, our motives and acts will be vindicated. But it will be easily seen that this condition of things demands of us extraordinary caution in dealing with individuals, whose names could no sooner be mentioned, even by way of inquiry, than they would be blazoned to the country as under discipline.

It is not to relax, but to maintain, discipline, that we desire to release ourselves from responsibility where vital connection has ceased, and to retain no person as a member upon our rolls who is not really under our watch and care.

The watchfulness of Plymouth Church over its members has been greater during the past five or six years than ever before, and is increasing rather than diminishing. Every member residing in the city is regularly visited; and a regular correspondence is maintained with every non-resident member whose address can be ascertained. Believing that care at the outset in receiving members is a more efficient protection than severity of discipline afterward, the church subjects every candidate for membership to a public, personal examination by its committee, after which he is invariably visited by the pastoral helper or other officer of the church, and conversed with at his own home. Inquiry is made, if the slightest reason arises for such a course, among his acquaintances, neighbors, and business connections. In almost every case his family is consulted; and if he is a young person, having parents or guardians, inquiry is always made of them. By these means the entrance of unworthy persons into membership is made extremely difficult, and the necessity of subsequent tedious and painful discipline is, no doubt, frequently avoided.

We pass now to the consideration of the third question presented by the letter-missive, which inquires of this council what course the church ought to adopt concerning five classes of members therein enumerated. We should premise that the entire number of persons who come within this enumeration is very small, never so far as we are aware having amounted to one per cent. of the total membership, and at the present time probably numbering in all scarcely a dozen out of our 2,500 members. We will consider their cases successively.

First—Members who deliberately, purposely, and permanently absent themselves from the services and meetings of the church without asking for letters of dismission, upon the ground that the church has not taken certain steps (not affecting them personally,) which these members profess to conscientiously believe it ought to have taken, but which they never asked it to take. There have been a few members of this class, and there may still possibly be half a dozen. We admit that the form of the question put to the council is somewhat vague; but we think it is no more vague than the complaints of the members referred to, so far as the church has knowledge of them. Practically, the question has arisen out of the well-known difficulties in which this church has for the last two or three years been involved, by reason of what it believes to be a false and wicked aspersion upon the reputation of its Pastor; but as a similar line of conduct has been pursued in a very few instances upon grounds which were in no way connected with the Pastor, it is desirable that the question should be considered upon general principles applicable to all cases likely to arise.

The members referred to have never requested the church to take any particular line of action, either by any word in the meetings of the church, or by any communication addressed to its officers, either in their official or private capacity. The first intimation of their dissatisfaction was given by their absence from public worship. When asked for the reasons of their absence they have never made any definite statement of what they thought should be done; and the responsible officers of the church have been, and we believe still are, entirely at a loss to know what steps would satisfy them, or what measures would bring them into harmony with the church; while the great mass of our members have not the slightest idea of any plan which these dissatisfied members would be contented to adopt. The members thus absenting themselves are not charged with any other dereliction of duty.

Second—The second class consists of members who absent themselves in like manner, upon the same ground, with the difference that they have asked the church to take such steps, and that the church has with substantial unanimity declined to do so. It is very doubtful whether any of our members fairly come within this class. Nevertheless, as there are one or two who might claim that this is the correct description of their case, it has been thought wise to ask advice upon that assumption, especially as it would be very easy for members belonging to the first class to bring themselves within the scope of the second. We desire light, therefore, upon the question whether members are justified in deserting the church because it refuses to do that which they conscientiously believe it should do with reference to other members. Does the refusal of a church, for example, to order an investigation into the character of one of its members justify another member who has demanded such investigation, in abandoning all communion with the church and all attendance upon its public meetings? If this fact does not justify him in such a course, what is the duty of the church towards him? If he is a proper subject for discipline, must the church, after endeavoring faithfully to reclaim him, resort to the extreme process of excommunication, if he is refractory, or may it withdraw fellowship by some milder form? If the church proceeds to discipline in his case, can he rightfully demand that the alleged fault of another member shall be considered as a defense for him, and require the church to investigate into the truth of his charges

against such other member as a necessary preliminary to its judgment upon his own case? Is the church, after having once and by unanimous vote, passed upon an accusation against one of its members bound to try that accusation over and over again as many times as other members choose to plead it in justification of their neglect of duty?

Third.—The third class includes members who absent themselves in like manner upon the ground that they believe the Pastor of the church to be guilty of crime, notwithstanding the church has made as complete and exhaustive an investigation into the facts as a church could make, and has acquitted and sustained its Pastor without a dissenting vote.

The Pastor of this church, of his own accord, when no accusation against him had been submitted to the church, demanded an investigation into certain statements and rumors injurious to his reputation. Such an investigation was made; and, as the committee making it reported, and the church believed, the investigation was as thorough and complete as was within its power. It was conducted in the first instance by a subcommittee, the work of which was reviewed and unanimously approved by the Examining Committee, (consisting of twenty-two members exclusive of the Pastor,) and the reports of both committees, when laid before the church after full public notice, were adopted by the unanimous vote of the largest church meeting ever held in this or probably any other church—about 1,500 members rising to vote in the affirmative, and not one in the negative. If after such a vote any of the members belonging to the first and second class should attempt to justify themselves upon the ground that they do not agree with the verdict of the church, is their alleged belief, even if sincere, a justification of their course? If the church, after a laborious investigation and with overwhelming unanimity, has acquitted its Pastor, can it never exercise discipline toward its members afterward without first undoing its own solemn act, disavowing its unanimous conclusion, and reopening the case it has once decided? It may seem strange that any person professing to believe the Pastor guilty of crime, and the church unanimously wrong in supporting him, should not ask for regular dismissal, but should insist instead upon remaining a member of the church, while abandoning its worship and disowning its authority; yet this is the attitude which has in some cases been assumed, and which calls for action on our part.

Fourth.—The fourth class consists of members who absent themselves in like manner for some or all of the reasons assigned to the first, second, and third classes. The only question arising under this is, whether members who allege all the excuses heretofore reviewed stand in any better position than those who assign only one of the grounds of absence that we have mentioned.

Fifth.—The fifth class consists of members who are generally reported and believed to have made charges or insinuations of gross immorality against other members of the church, and who, when properly questioned by suitable brethren for the sake of the purity and peace of the church, decline either to affirm or deny the truth of such reports or of such charges.

This question refers to a state of things having no necessary relation to the cases previously considered. It is unfortunately too common for church members, as well as other persons, to give currency to insinuations against the character of others for which they are unwilling to take any personal responsibility. And, although we are glad to say that few cases of this kind have arisen in our church which a proper committee has been unable to settle by a suitable reconciliation and apology, yet there are cases of long standing and great difficulty, with which the church desires to deal in a wise and Christian spirit, and upon which it prefers to take counsel in advance, rather than to proceed without advice, and perhaps do an injustice which can never be entirely remedied by the subsequent advice of even the wisest brethren. Of course, the members with whom the church has to deal will not be permitted to be, and should not be, prejudiced by the advice of this council, given as it must necessarily be in anticipation and upon a supposed state of facts which may not be correct. But we think, with deference to the judgment of our brethren, that this is not a sufficient reason for abstaining from asking advice from a council too large to be suspected of partiality, and upon a statement of facts as accurate as we know how to make it.

We ask, then, what course should be adopted by the church or its Examining Committee (to which is committed in the first instance the charge of its discipline) when there is strong reason to believe that one member of the church has privately accused another of gross offenses, and when this report has become public, widespread, and notorious? May or may not some brethren of the church, of suitable age, experience, and reputation, question the member thus alleged to have made accusations whether the report is true or not? If he declines to say whether or not it is true, may they or may they not ask him confidentially, and for the avowed purpose of promoting the purity and peace of the church, to state whether he has any knowledge concerning the character of the member whom he is supposed to have accused? If he declines to answer this question either one way or another, should the matter be allowed to rest there? Or should the Examining Committee make a similar inquiry of him? Or has the member whose reputation is injured by the rumor a right to demand of the member alleged to have accused him to declare whether the report of the accusation is true; and, if it is true, to demand further that the accuser affirm or deny the truth of the charge before the church or its committee? Is there, in short, any remedy against an injurious silence which has upon public opinion all the effect of a positive accusation, without affording to the injured party any opportunity to meet it? If so, what is that remedy, and how should the church and its committee proceed in such a case?

The fourth question submitted to the council is, whether this church ought to have called a mutual or other council of churches for the purpose of investigating the character of its Pastor, when requested to do so by a member of the church who has never submitted any charges against the Pastor, and when such request is made for the first time more than one year after an investigation has been had by the church itself, and the Pastor has been sustained by a unanimous vote. Is it the duty of the church to listen seriously to a member who says: "You acquitted the Pastor unanimously, without objection at the time, or since, from me. A year and a half having passed away, I do not say he is guilty; I will not make any charges, but I think he ought to be tried again, and this time I wish to name half of his judges, and the church may name the other half"? Would the declination of such a mutual council as that justify the dissatisfied member in calling an ex parte council? Or, if he waives his claim to name half the council, is it the duty of the church to call any council to consider a case in which no member assumes the responsibility of a charge, and which has been disposed of long before by the unanimous decision of the church?

The fifth question is whether the course of Plymouth Church and its committee, in the conduct of negotiations between the church and Mrs. Moulton concerning the call of the proposed Mutual Council, has been wise and just, or whether there has been any error on the part of the church therein which it should correct.

The committee inclosed in the letter-missive a brief statement of the facts of this case, which it annexes to this paper.

The sixth question is whether Plymouth Church, in the principles and rules which it has provided for the maintenance of order and the administration of discipline, or in any known cases of its administration under these principles and rules, has gone beyond its rights as a church of Christ, so as justly to forfeit its claim to the confidence and fellowship of Congregational churches?

This question was intentionally made so broad as to enable the council to take up any incident in the history of this church which it might think worthy of consideration; and it is therefore far too broad to make it possible for the committee to anticipate all the particular cases which the council might desire to investigate. No comprehensive statement of facts can, therefore, be made under this head. But a brief statement of the rules of discipline enacted by the church, and of the principles upon which it has administered those rules, can scarcely fail to be useful.

The general principles which lie at the foundation of these rules, and in the spirit of which the church seeks to administer them, were stated by the church in its communication to a council held in Brooklyn in March, 1874, to which Plymouth Church was not a party in any way, but to which, in response to a communication from the council, it addressed a reply. The declaration of principles contained in this reply is believed to have met with the approval of that council. Certainly, in the published result of the council these principles are cited with express approval as to some of them, and without disapproval as to any.

In conformity with the principles thus openly declared, Plymouth Church continued thenceforward to drop members under its seventh rule just as it had done before. Within less than a week after the adjournment of that council, this church publicly dropped the names of twenty-five members from its roll, without the slightest expression of disapproval from any of its own members or of its sister churches. Indeed, in the face of this action on the part of Plymouth Church, the two churches which had called the council of 1874 for the purpose of reviewing our action published a series of resolutions accepting the advice of that council, and declaring that they would continue in fellowship with this church. We have ever since understood that no objection was raised by the two churches or by the council to our rule concerning the dropping of members, and have supposed that the only objection that was made to the course of the church in that respect was to the application of that rule to peculiar and exceptional cases. You are doubtless aware, brethren, that the position of this church, two years ago, was interpreted by some as a rejection of Congregational fellowship. We were then charged with maintaining practices which ought to exclude us from such fellowship; and, if that were not enough, with having virtually declared ourselves outside of the community of Congregational churches. The first of these accusations we lay before you, courting your full inquiry and seeking your frank advice. To the second, this council, called by us, and responding so freely to our call, is itself an overwhelming answer.

We do not desire, nor do our sister churches, represented by you, desire, that we should stand alone. Independent, but not isolated; strong in the conviction of her sole responsibility to Christ her Master, but doubly strong in the added support, sympathy, and, if need be, admonition of her brethren, Plymouth Church offers you the welcome and the thanks of fraternal fellowship, and prays that the Holy Spirit may guide and bless your deliberations to the glory of God and the welfare of His people.

On behalf of Plymouth Church,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
EDWARD BEECHER,
THOMAS G. SHEARMAN,
ROSSITER W. RAYMOND,
Committee.

As Mr. Beecher read the statement he made frequent comments. Among other things he said: "It has been stated that the committee who investigated the character of the Pastor was one composed of his friends. When the whole church is the friend of the Pastor, what can you do? The church is the proper one to investigate the character of the Pastor; shall men bring asps knowingly to their hearts? Shall men bring their household into the house of God from Sunday to Sunday when they know a corrupt man is among them, and submit themselves to him?" In regard to the various charges that had been made against him, he said they had not been put in such a form as to enable him to defend himself against them. He said that the primary object of calling the council was "to prevent every and any man from calling these 'mosquito' councils." It was called in order to save the time of the church, which should be devoted to spiritual work. He closed by saying that the church was not responsible for the speeches he made and the sermons he delivered, and the public should not consider the church responsible for them.

RULES FOR THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Beecher's statement having been concluded, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported that the committee had partially performed the work intrusted to it, and offered the following resolutions covering rules for the council:

Resolved, That six committees be appointed in the manner hereinafter mentioned—seven persons on each committee. That each question in the letter missive be referred to one committee to consider and report thereon for the consideration of the council; that each member of the council be requested to submit to such committee any questions, propositions, or suggestions about the questions for their consideration.

Second—That such committees be named by the Moderator, by and with the advice of the Assistant Moderator, subject to the approval of the council.

Third—That immediately after the election of such committees the council proceed to hear from the Pastor and committee of the church whatever statement they may wish to lay before it.

Fourth—That all communications of every kind from those outside the body be presented through the Business Committee.

Fifth—That the sessions of the council be from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., from 2 to 5 P. M., from 7:30 to 9:30 in the evening, and that the time from 9:30 to 10 in the morning be devoted to religious services.

Sixth—That any member of the council shall not speak more than twice on the same topic, unless by consent of the council, or more than fifteen minutes the first time or five minutes the second time.

Pending the adoption of the committee's report, the council adjourned at 5:30 o'clock, to meet again in the evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was called to order at 7:45 P. M. by the Moderator. The delegates were all present, and the number of spectators in the galleries and side pews was considerably greater than during the afternoon. The Moderator called upon Dr. Edward Beecher to make a statement in behalf of Plymouth Church, and the latter thereupon read from manuscript a long statement of the following purport:

STATEMENT OF REV. DR. EDWARD BEECHER.

The part I have to take and the statement I have to make has special reference to the first and second questions of the letter-missive. I shall speak of the standard of judgment by which I think these questions should be determined. The principle that no person or body shall be subjected to other usage than that sustained by the Word of God is the citadel of religious liberty. At the time of the council of 1874 I proposed this principle to the delegates, and to my surprise it was rejected. Had the erroneous views then expressed by Dr. Storrs and others been allowed to be forgotten, there would be no occasion for me to speak on this point to-night. But such is not the case. These views have been taken up recently, and that too, not by irresponsible people, but even by the leading Congregational paper of New-England. This paper in a recent article says that this council is called to decide what no council has a right to decide. The principles of Congregationalism, it says, are established by history, and it is the function of the council to decide questions under established laws and precedents, and not to make new laws. It says that there is nothing more dangerous than an appeal to the Word of God to overthrow the established canons of Congregationalism. The council is not to decide what Congregational usage ought to be according to the word of God, but what it is according to the customs of the Church. Had I seen this article elsewhere than in this Congregational journal I could not have believed that it had been written by a Congregationalist. I utterly dissent from the views expressed in this article, and also in the statement touching this matter made at the council of 1874. We have drawn our letter missive in the manner in which it is presented to you because we think the principle I have stated should be recognized by this council. And now for the second part. I say that as for the covenant no council has any right to impose upon the churches any particular form of covenant, unless they can show that the covenant is prohibited by the word of God. In other words, there ought to be liberty of conscience. There was no covenant at Rome nor at Ephesus like our present covenant. The covenant is only a modern institution. If the church is to become efficient it must be through the purity and vitality of its members, and I do not know why, if a man is a disgrace and a dishonor to the church, his connection may not be dissevered. And when a person withdraws from the fellowship of a church I do not see why his name may not be dropped from the church rolls. This is the case in hand. The church and the Pastor honestly believed that the person in discussion had withdrawn from the fellowship of the church, and because they believed this I believe they did right in dropping the name from the church rolls.

STATEMENT OF R. W. RAYMOND.

Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond then made a statement in regard to the troubles of the church. He spoke of Mr. Beecher and the support which the church had given him. After saying that the fullest opportunity would be given the council to ascertain all the facts in the case, he said he did not wish so much to present facts to the council as he did to vindicate the spirit of the church from the charges which had been made against it. At the mention of the charges against the church, he said, the charge of connivance in the crime was made against the church, but insomuch as the Pastor paid no attention to the charges, the church also remained silent. Soon after, however, the charge was made that the church, in its love for its Pastor, had forgotten its duty and "betrayed its Lord."

He said such was not the case. The church had entered into a full investigation because of their love for Mr. Beecher, and they allowed no facts to escape them for fear that by so doing they would injure the character of their Pastor. The church desired to know their duty, and knowing it to do it. "If it be a sin to love our Pastor, then, indeed, we are guilty. How much we think of him no words can tell." The report of the Committee on Business, which was presented in the afternoon session, came up for adoption and the resolutions were considered *seriatim*. The first four resolutions were adopted without change. The fifth resolution was changed to provide that a delegate speaking for the first time on any question shall be allowed ten minutes, and not fifteen minutes, as the original resolution provided. In accordance with the instructions contained in the first resolution, the Moderator appointed the following committees:

On First Question—Prof. Talcott, Bangor, Me.; Dr. W. W. Turner, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. J. Morgan Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. W. C. Wallace, Manchester, N. H.; Rev. W. B. Brown, Newark, N. J.; W. A. Russell, Lawrence, Mass.; S. P. Pettengill, Rutland, Vt.

On Second Question—Dr. Welman, Malden, Mass.; Hon. H. C. Robinson, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. O. L. Dean, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, Waterloo, Iowa; E. M. Noyes, Binghamton, N. Y.; Rev. L. Blakeslee, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. W. B. DeForest, New-Haven.

On Third Question—President Sturtevant, Illinois College; Hon. Warren Currier, St. Louis; Prof. Dwight, Yale College; President Fairchild, Oberlin College; Prof. Paine, Bangor, Me.; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Grinnell, Ill.; Dr. Edward Strong, Boston.

On Fourth Question—Rev. G. B. Spaulding, Dover, N. H.; Rev. W. L. Gage, Rev. J. M. Chamberlain, Iowa City; Rev. E. W. Bacon, Springfield, Ill.; Hon. W. A. Hyde, Ware, Mass.; Rev. J. E. Twitchell, Cleveland.

On Fifth Question—Dr. Samuel Walcott, Cleveland; Hon. S. L. Withey, Grand Rapids, Mich.; President Porter, Yale College; Hon. B. R. Wood, Albany; Hon. R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio; Rev. C. D. Barrows, Lowell, Mass.; Dr. George Field, Bangor, Me.

On Sixth Question—President Strong, Northfield, Minn.; Dr. E. P. Parker, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. H. A. Stinson, Minneapolis; Dr. T. P. Warren, Lewiston, Me.; Dr. R. Cordley, Flint, Mich.; Rev. Henry Hopkins, Westfield, Mass.; Lowell Mason, Orange, N. J.

The roll of the council as made up by the scribe was called for correction. The most frequent correction to the Scribe's roll was when there had been an omission to prefix the title "Hon." to the name of a lay delegate. The council then adjourned, it being understood that immediately after devotional exercises this morning Thomas G. Sherman will make a statement to the council in behalf of Plymouth Church.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

A meeting of the American International Code Committee was held in this City at Judge Peabody's house last evening. David Dudley Field presided, and stated that one of the objects of the meeting was the election of a Secretary in place of Dr. Miles, of Boston, deceased. In speaking of the cause of international law reform Mr. Field referred to the meetings of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations in Europe, and to the fact that the Government of Peru had invited a congress of Americans to settle questions of international law. The Centennial year he regarded as peculiarly fitted for the expression of increased interest, both official and private, in the welfare of nations. Letters were read from Chancellor Pruyn, President Woolsey, Elihu Burritt, ex-Gov. Washburne, President Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Crosby, and Howard Malcolm. Remarks were made by Rev. Drs. Prime and Osgood and Judges Warren and Peabody. Mr. A. P. Sprague, of Troy, the author of the prize essay on international law, was elected Secretary to succeed Dr. Miles. A committee was appointed, consisting of David Dudley Field, Judge Peabody, and Rev. Dr. Prime to confer with the Secretary as to the future course of the committee. On motion of Rev. Dr. Osgood, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a Centennial meeting, and for procuring action by the United States Congress relative to international arbitration and codification. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Judge Peabody, expressing regret at the death of Reverdy Johnson, one of the Vice Presidents. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

WHAT THE COMMISSION HAS DONE.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS—THE MODE OF LETTING CONTRACTS DENOUNCED—PROSECUTION OF THE OFFENDERS RECOMMENDED—THE COST OF THE COMMISSION.

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, under a concurrent resolution of the Legislature adopted on the 31st day of March last, "to investigate the affairs of the canals of the State, and especially the matters embraced in the special message of the Governor, communicated to the Legislature on the 19th day of March, 1875," have the honor to submit the following report of the progress of their investigations. Your Commissioners assembled at the Capitol, qualified and organized on the 12th day of April, 1875. The interval between that time and the opening of the canals, a period of about six weeks, was devoted exclusively to an examination of the most important works in progress, or recently completed, in the prism of the canals. When this examination was interrupted by the introduction of water, near the end of May, your commission returned to the Capitol, and proceeded to supplement and enlarge the area of their information by the examination of witnesses.

AN UNEXPECTED INTERFERENCE.

In this work they were unexpectedly embarrassed by a decision of one of the Judges of this district, at Special Term, denying to them a power, which they supposed to have been conferred upon them by the Legislative authorities, to require the production before them of the books and papers of witnesses. They directed an appeal to be taken from his decision, and it was finally reversed at the General Term, but not until late in the month of November, till when your commission was obliged to contend with all the inconveniences resulting from the privation of such a necessary and indispensable prerogative. The opinion of Justice Learned at the Special Term, and that of Justice James at the General Term, are annexed to this report.

SEVERAL REPORTS SUBMITTED.

On the 31st of July the commission submitted their first annual report to the Governor. It relates to a contract for substituting slope and vertical for bench wall, between Port Schuyler and the lower Mohawk aqueduct. This report was followed at intervals by eleven others, entitled respectively as follows:

Second Report—H. D. Denison's Contract, east of the City of Utica.

Third Report—Hulser's Bridge Contract.

Fourth Report—Willard Johnson's Lower Side Cut Lock Contract at West Troy.

Fifth Report—Buffalo Contracts and Legislative Awards.

Sixth Report—Champlain Enlargement; Bullard's Bend Contract.

Seventh Report—Buffalo Contracts and State Officers.

Eighth Report—The Baxter Award.

Ninth Report—Contract of E. W. Williams for building vertical wall at Rome.

Tenth Report—Flagler & Reilly's Pending Contract at Fort Plain.

Eleventh Report—Jordan Level Contracts.

Twelfth Report—The Auditor's Traffic in Canal Certificates.

A copy of these several reports, together with the testimony taken before the commission, covering together 2,927 pages, are submitted with this report. Several other reports are in course of preparation. One on the Glens Fall Feeder, a second on the Canal Appraisers' ice awards at Rochester in 187–, and a third on the W. C. Stevens contract assigned to Denison, Belden & Co., for dredging the Albany basin, dated Dec. 31, 1866, will be submitted at an early day.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

Following the course which seemed to be the object of the resolution that called the commission into existence, we devoted our attention first to the works which were in progress, or had been done since the year 1868, under contract, and which were technically known as "extraordinary repairs." Though we have given this investigation our most unremitting and exclusive attention, we not only have not exhausted the subject, but there are many matters falling within the range of our inquiry which we have only been able to touch incidentally. Among these we regret that the subjects of "ordinary repairs," the lateral canals, and the present system of appraising canal damages are included. As we have been able to examine only a limited portion of the work done on the canals since 1868, of course we have found it impossible to extend our inquiries beyond that year, though we have abundant evidence that the mismanagement of the canals dates from a much earlier period. But the results of our investigation—incomplete as any investigation made in so short a time must necessarily have been—will, we think, suffice to indicate with tolerable distinctness what have been the more mischievous errors in the management of our canals and some of their more obvious correctives. We propose to submit to you such of the conclusions as we have reached, with all the testimony we have taken, reserving for a later day some further recommendations which are under consideration.

CANAL PROPERTY AS AN INVESTMENT.

Introductory to such conclusions as we are now prepared to submit to you, it is proper that we first invite your attention to the character of our canal property as an investment, and show precisely how it stands upon the books of the State:

The total revenues from our system of canals at the close of the last fiscal year, including gains resulting from the management of the Sinking Fund, amounted to	$138,407,129 91
Total payments for canal purposes up to same period, including construction	167,003,357 91
Excess of cost over earnings	$28,596,228 00

This sum of $28,000,000 and upward, represents the premium which the people of this State have paid in taxes during the last fifty odd years, to secure and encourage the use of these waterways for purposes of transportation; the equivalent of an annual subsidy of over $560,000.

The tolls received from all the canals during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, amounted to		$1,902,990 64
There were expended for repairs and maintenance during the same period	$1,247,297 01	
Damages during the same period	305,796 68	2,553,093 69
Balance against the State		$650,103 05

If to this be added the interest on the canal debt, the cost of collection and the difference between miscellaneous expenses and receipts, as set forth in detail in Exhibit B, the loss to the State from the canals during the last fiscal year, will be found to amount to the enormous sum of $1,412,470 79. The cost of repairs and maintenance is so obviously out of all proportion with the necessities of a system of completed structures like our canals, which have little that is complicated or perishable about them, that we are forced to seek the explanation of it in their administration. Our investigation was not long in revealing the fact that the canals have not been managed upon the principles which should govern any man in the administration of his private estate. The interests of the public have been systematically disregarded. The precautions with which the Legislature has attempted to defend this property from peculation and fraud and secure for it faithful and efficient service have been deliberately and persistently disregarded, while the responsibility of its agents has been so divided and distributed as to leave the State comparatively remediless and at the mercy of the predatory classes, who have been, if they do not continue to be, a formidable political power. The more conspicuous evidences of mismanagement which our investigation has disclosed may be divided into three categories: First, as to the modes of letting contracts; second, as to the modes of measuring and estimating work to the contractors; third, as to the facilities for procuring legislative relief.

THE MODE OF LETTING THE CONTRACTS.

It seems to have been the practice for years to let contracts upon conditions which exclude honest contractors, and confine this business, at least as to what are termed "extraordinary repairs," almost exclusively to large capitalists. The large deposits required from contractors discouraged bidders with small means, while the encouragement offered to unbalanced bidding, by a neglect to enforce the faithful performance of the provisions of the contract, have a tendency to exclude all who bid fair prices, with the honest intention of giving the State fair work for them. Till since the commencement of this investigation, we do not know of a single instance in which any forfeiture of his deposit had been enforced against any contractor; while we believe we do no one any injustice in saying that no contract has been let since 1868 the provisions of which have been properly complied with. There has been a corresponding disregard of all the provisions of law regulating the letting of the contracts. The law wisely required a preliminary survey with maps, specifications, and estimates to be made by the Division Engineer, approved by the State Engineer and by the Canal Board, before a contract could be let. The purpose of these precautions was to ascertain the amount and probable cost of the work, as a means of determining the relative merits of the respective bids and to serve as a protection against false or erroneous estimates of engineers. These precautions have been almost universally neglected. The result has been that the amount of work and materials required in the actual construction varied so widely from the quantities let, that in nearly every instance the person receiving the contract proved in the end to have been the highest instead of the lowest bidder. [A striking illustration of this may be found in the first report of this commission to the Governor, on the Port Schuyler and lower Mohawk aqueduct contract.] And we cannot resist the conclusion that these precautions in many instances were neglected with intent to afford greater facilities for defrauding the State. These evils have been greatly aggravated by the frequent changes of the engineers on the canals, and the loss of knowledge as to work done, which the removed engineers carried away with them.

MEASURING AND ESTIMATING WORK.

Second, As to the mode of measuring and estimating work to the contractors—this responsible duty, involving as it should, a perfect familiarity with the terms of the contract and with the character of the work in progress, has been devolved, not by law but in practice, entirely upon assistants who are not sworn; who, but in few instances, have been found to possess a competent knowledge of engineering; and who, in most cases, appear to owe their positions, and therefore to have been in a greater or less degree, dependent upon the political favor and influence of the contracting class. It will be hardly a matter of surprise, therefore, that in not more than a single instance that has come under our scrutiny have we found the work faithfully measured, or a single contract closed, under which the contractor has not received more than he was entitled to. Under these influences operating in favor of the contractor, and to the prejudice of the State, a system of fraudulent estimates and measurement has become so established that though in direct and flagrant violation of the very language of the contract, it is deliberately defended by those who profit by it, on the ground that it has been sanctioned by long usage. For example: it has been a practice of the engineers to allow the contractor for excavating behind vertical wall, on a slope of one to one, without regard to the necessity for such excavation, and whether the excavation was made or not. As nearly all vertical wall is constructed in the Winter, or early Spring, when the banks are frozen, the cut is usually vertical or nearly so, and any charge for such excavation is a fraud upon the State. The contracts also uniformly provide that the contractor shall be allowed nothing for the filling in of the place supposed to be excavated behind the walls, if such filling is from earth already paid for as excavation, unless he is obliged to draw his material more than 200 feet on the line of the canal. This provision has also come to be treated as obsolete, and the State seems to have been uniformly charged not only for excavation which had not been made, but for filling up the assumed excavation which, had it been made, the State was not bound to pay for. The profits derived in this indirect way through the fraudulent connivance of the agents of the State, has led to an enormous expenditure for works wholly unnecessary, and which to keep in repair must continue to subject the State to a very considerable yearly expense.

THE COST OF THE NEW WALLS.

One of the principal expenditures upon the canals since 1868, for extraordinary repairs, has been made in the construction of vertical and slope walls, which have been, as we think, very unwisely substituted for the old walls, the capacity of the canals before their removal having been ample for all their business. Between the 1st of January, 1868, and the 1st of July, 1875, there have been built forty-three and one-third miles, linear measure, of vertical wall, at a total cost, including the removal of bench walls which they displaced, of $1,589,885, the cost per linear foot averaging $6 95. These walls, besides costing four or five times as much as the slope walls, are less durable, much more expensive to keep in repair, and possess no substantial advantage except in large towns, the commerce of which requires special facilities for docking. But of the forty-three and one-third miles built since 1868 it cannot be pretended that so many as three were needed to meet such exigencies. Without stopping at present to inquire if the business of the canal justified the removal of the old bench walls at all, it is very certain that a good slope wall would have been preferable throughout nine-tenths at least of the entire extent upon which vertical wall has been constructed; and, at the rate paid for slope wall during this period, would have resulted in an economy to the State of not less than $1,300,000, or nearly $200,000 a year. An important item in the cost of this vertical wall was made up of the fictitious estimates to which we have already alluded. Assuming that the State was uniformly charged with fictitious excavation and embankment along the entire length of this vertical wall—and we have no satisfactory proof that a single rod of it was entitled to be excepted—the loss to the State from this source alone cannot be estimated at less than $230,000.

SWINDLING CONTRACTORS.

We have found all the other more important provisions of these contracts as uniformly disregarded. We have torn down and carefully examined the work under more than forty contracts; and we cannot name one in which the work comes up, even approximately, to the specifications. The contracts define with great precision the size and character of the stone to be used, the mode of their disposition, the thickness and other dimensions of the wall, the character of the cement and sand, the quality of the lining, and what else is needed to insure durability and a capacity to resist the shocks from loaded boats to which the walls of canals are constantly subjected. In no one of the forty odd contracts that we examined did we find the stone, either in size or disposition; the dimensions of the wall; the quality of the sand, lime, cement, and gravel, to correspond with the specifications. The consequences to the State are not only that it has been called upon to pay for a higher class of work than it has received, but that it is exposed to a large annual expenditure to keep these ill-constructed and for the most part worthless walls in repair. It has been a not uncommon circumstance for the Superintendent to be called upon to repair the earlier work under a vertical wall contract, while other portions of the structure were still in progress. To keep this class of walls in repair, promises to be one of the principal sources of expense for the future maintenance of our canals. Nor is this system of fictitious estimates confined to vertical wall. Since 1868, fifty-three and two-thirds miles of slope wall have been built. By the terms of the contracts, these walls should have had an average thickness of at least fifteen inches, measured perpendicularly to the slope. None of the stone composing it should have been less than twelve inches in length at right angles to the face, and the rear of the wall was to rest on a base of clean hard gravel, nine inches thick. The engineers have uniformly estimated these walls at the specified thickness of fifteen inches, while in point of fact we have not found on any of our canals a single stretch of slope wall, constructed since 1868, that would average over ten inches. Of course, the stone are usually smaller than the minimum size required by the specifications, and we did not find a single specimen of the clean, hard gravel lining required by the contract; so that the State has been made to pay, throughout the whole fifty-three and two-thirds miles of slope wall, for one third more of constructed wall than it has received—full prices for a very inferior quality of stone—and for lining the whole work, though not a single yard of the required quality appears to have been ever furnished. To confirm our own judgments, and to be sure that we were not applying an erroneous standard to the work done in the prism of the canals, we invited Prof. Peter S. Michie and J. B. Wheeler, of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, to go over a large proportion of what we had already visited, and to give us the benefit of their judgment about it. Their report is annexed, and will be found to accord in all substantial particulars with the opinions we have felt it our duty to express in our previous report to his Excellency the Governor, and in this communication, in reference to all the contract work on the canals that has fallen under our observation.

LEGISLATIVE RELIEF GIVEN THE CONTRACTORS.

Third, as to the facilities afforded by the Legislature to contractors for procuring Legislative relief. These facilities appear to have been grossly and corruptly abused under the discretionary power conferred upon the Canal Board by the Legislature. Numbers of contracts have been canceled when such portions of the work as were let on terms profitable to the contractor had been executed, while those portions of the work that were let upon terms more advantageous to the State were left unexecuted. In such cases it not unfrequently happened that this remaining work was let to the same parties, under a new contract, at much higher rates. When the Canal Board was found to turn a deaf ear to such appeals, these applications for relief would be addressed directly to the Legislature, where the fear of doing injustice, and the want of the time and familiarity with the subject necessary for investigating its details, often permitted the allowance of awards conceived in fraud, and without a single legal or equitable merit. An illustration of this class of abuses will be found in the fifth and seventh reports of this commission to the Governor. For one of them—the case of the award for the relief of John Hand—George D. Lord, a member of the Assembly which made the award, is now under indictment, it appearing that the claim made in his behalf was altogether fraudulent and the alleged profits fictitious. Another award was also made to George D. Lord, of $119,000 for alleged losses under contracts with the State for work in Buffalo harbor. This was, to all appearances, as much greater an abuse of legislative credulity as the amount exceeded that which was realized under the award to John Hand. The limited technical knowledge of canal administration possessed by a large majority of State legislators, and the claims of other important business upon their attention, make it impossible for them to properly scrutinize appeals of this character, which are usually pressed by designing men, perfectly familiar with all the resources for deception which our complicated canal system afforded, prior to the constitutional amendment of 1874.

In view of the systematic infidelity of the agents of the State which this investigation has disclosed, is it surprising that the expenditures for extraordinary repairs alone on our canals have amounted, since 1867, to $8,444,824 34, or to nearly as much as the whole of our canal debt, less the sinking fund, which on the 30th September, 1875, was $8,638,314 49. Of these expenditures for extraordinary repairs, it is our belief that fully seventy per cent. have been inconsiderate, unwise, and unprofitable to the State. The figures are as follows:

Cost of extraordinary repairs made since the year 1867, *including the year* 1875.

Erie and Champlain	$6,602,858 60
Oswego	583,555 22
Cayuga and Seneca	163,480 76
Chemung	220,328 34
Crooked Lake	74,145 93
Chenango	255,073 77
Black River	120,410 22
Genesee Valley	369,478 20
Oneida Lake	50,063 60
Baldwinsville	5,432 70
Total	$8,444,824 34

RIGOROUS PROCEEDINGS RECOMMENDED.

The facts which have been brought to light in the course of this investigation have constrained us already to recommend rigorous proceedings to be taken against the following parties:

1. Against Denison, Belden & Co. for the recovery of large sums of money which they appear to have received unlawfully under their contracts for work between Port Schuyler and the Lower Mohawk aqueduct, and for work east of the City of Utica, both on the Erie Canal. The claims of the State against these parties are fully set forth in the first and second reports of this commission to the Governor and suits are in progress. 2. George D. Lord has been indicted by a Grand Jury of Erie County, upon the facts disclosed by this Commission, for bribery in procuring an act of the Legislature for the relief of one John Hand. The history of this case will be found in the fifth report of this commission to the Governor. 3. Thaddeus C. Davis, late member of the Board of Canal Appraisers, has also been indicted for a conspiracy to cheat the State. The circumstances which made him amendable to the criminal courts are set forth in the fifth, seventh, and eighth reports of this commission to the Governor. A civil suit has also been instituted, against Davis to recover moneys fraudulently obtained from the State by himself in conjunction with George D. Lord. 4. Indictments have also been found upon the testimony furnished by the commission against the following other high officials: Alexander Barkley, ex-Canal Commissioner; John Kelly, late Superintendent of Section No. 12, of the Erie Canal; J. Frederick Behn, Division Engineer of the Western Division, and D. Clinton Welch, ex-Superintendent of Section No. 12. 5. Upon testimony furnished by this commission, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund made a requisition upon the Governor for the removal of Francis S. Thayer, late Auditor of the Canal Department, and on the 28th day of December last, Mr. Thayer was suspended upon charges of unlawfully trafficking in canal certificates and violating his duty as Auditor "in respect to the public moneys in his charge and subject to his draft." The charges preferred by the commission upon which the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and the Governor acted, together with their proceedings thereon respectively, are hereunto annexed.

CASH RESTORED TO THE TREASURY.

The following sums in cash, or evidences of indebtedness, obtained from the State through fraud, have already been reclaimed by, and restored through, the commission to the Treasury:

Canal Commissioner's Certificates of Indebtedness, issued on Account of the Second John Hand Award.

No. 179, dated Feb. 10, 1875	$2,500 00	
No. 181, dated Feb. 10, 1875	9,355 00	
No. 182, dated Feb. 10, 1875	4,000 00	
No. 183, dated Feb. 10, 1875	1,000 00	
No. 185, dated Feb. 10, 1875	2,000 00	
[Nos. 179, 181, 182, and 185 were returned by Lewis J. Bennett; No. 183 was returned by William H. Bowman, Esq.]		
Returned in cash by Lewis J. Bennett, on account of the first John Hand award	3,199 50	
Cash returned by Ellis Webster & Son on account of money received on false vouchers	582 68	
Plenary authority conferred upon the commission by the parties interested to cancel the Canal Commissioner's certificates of Feb. 10, 1875, issued on account of the second John Hand award, delivered as a gift by Lewis H. Bennett to Thaddeus C. Davis, then Canal Appraiser; by Davis given to ex-Canal Commissioner Alexander Barkley, who claims to have mailed it to Lewis H. Bennett, though it appears from the evidence before us that, if mailed, it never reached him	2,000 00	$24,637 18
Canal Commissioner's certificate, No. 184, issued Feb. 10, 1875, under the second John Hand award, to Lewis J. Bennett, for $16,000, by him delivered under an agreement to the agent of George D. Lord, and rendered void through testimony elicited by the Commission	$16,000 00	$16,000 00
Total		$40,637 18
Accrued interest to Feb. 14, 1876		2,259 21
Total		$42,896 29

RESTITUTION DEMANDED.

The following sums are shown by the reports of this commission to the Executive to have been estimated to the contractors for work that was never performed, or was improperly paid for through erroneous classification, and for which the receivers should be required to make restitution:

Denison, Belden & Co.—Port Schuyler to Lower Mohawk Aqueduct	$157,337 02
Denison, Belden & Co.—East of the City of Utica	16,121 35
Willard Johnson—Lower side-cut lock, West Troy	30,595 65
Denison, Belden & Co.—Bullard's Bend contract	85,547 62
E. W. Williams—Building vertical walls at Rome	3,041 08
Flageler & Reilley—Port Plain contract	5,845 35
S. D. Keller—Jordan Level contract	36,568 39
N. S. Gere—Jordan Level contract	8,801 90
Thomas Gale—Jordan Level contract	6,667 94
Hiram Candee—Jordan Level contract	17,567 33
Total	$368,093 63
Add to this the balance yet due for money paid under the first John Hand award	30,782 36
Total	$398,875 99

Large as these sums appear, we are fully impressed with the belief that they form but a fraction of the amount that is due to the State from similar sources. For the purpose of ascertaining more precisely the extent of this class of liabilities, and to protect the State in future from the irregularities and improvidence out of which they have arisen, we recommend that the Canal Board be clothed with ample powers and authority for taking testimony.

THE MODE IN WHICH THE LAWS ARE ADMINISTERED.

A perusal of the testimony and the reports to the Executive herewith submitted, clearly establish the fact that our canals are a burden to the State, less, perhaps, through the imperfection of our laws than the mode in which they have been administered. Every appropriation for new work and extraordinary repairs on the canals for the six years, from 1867 to 1873, contained a provision that no part or portion of the money therein appropriated "for new work or work on change of plan" should be expended or paid, nor any contract involving such expenditure and payment be made on behalf of the State, until the maps, plans, and estimates of such new work had been submitted to and approved by the Canal Board. There has been a law on the statute books since 1850 yet more stringent, which provides that "before any work shall be contracted for on any canals of the State, the Division Engineer shall cause to be ascertained, with all practicable accuracy, the quantity of embankment, excavation, and masonry, and the quality and quantity of all materials to be used, and all other items of work to be placed under contract, a statement of which, together with maps, plans, and specifications corresponding with those adopted by the Canal Board, and on file in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be publicly exhibited to persons proposing for work to be let." These most explicit provisions of law have been very rarely observed. Contracts have not only been let without the preliminary surveys, maps, plans, and estimates, but one of the most familiar abuses on the canals of late years has been to change the plan of work after the contract is signed, by which the contractor gets relieved from the unprofitable portions of his work, and is furnished a pretext for establishing a new scale of prices, in connivance with the auditing officers. Illustrations of this method of defrauding the State may be found in several of the reports submitted to the Executive. The most costly one to the State is described in our first report. The contract for substituting slope and vertical wall for the bench-wall between the Port Schuyler and the Lower Mohawk aqueduct provided originally for 14,000 cubic yards of slope wall and only 9,000 of vertical wall. As if distrustful of the influence of the contractor over its own agents, the Legislature, within six months after the time this work could have begun, in appropriating money to carry it on, absolutely prohibited the expenditure of more than five per cent. of the appropriation for vertical wall. Regardless, however, of this restriction, and regardless of the terms of the contract, which provided for twice as much slope as vertical wall, nearly ninety-five per cent. of the cost of the work on that contract was incurred upon vertical wall and work incident to such construction, while not a single yard of slope wall was built, and as a consequence an improvement which could have been readily and well done for the original appropriation of $84,645 has already cost the State about half a million for wretched work, and is still far from completion. No attention was ever paid to the provision of the act requiring the change of plan from slope to vertical wall, with the maps, plans, and estimates for such new work to be submitted to and approved by the Canal Board, and advertised and let to the lowest bidder.

Nor does the infidelity of the State's agents appear to have stopped here. While the records of the Canal Commissioners and of the Canal Board certify that the preliminary surveys, maps, plans, specifications, estimates, &c., required by law were actually produced before them, and approved by them and by the State Engineer; in point of fact, no such precautions for the protection of the State so far as we have been able to ascertain, were actually taken.

A REMEDY FOR THESE ABUSES POINTED OUT.

It is obvious that the abuses to which we have invited your attention cannot be remedied except, first, by concentrating responsibility for the administration of the canals in fewer hands; second, by lodging somewhere a more efficient power for the suspension or removal of offenders; third, by providing more specific, complete, and efficient laws for preventing and punishing abuses when disclosed; and, fourth, by providing for the vigorous prosecution and punishment of unfaithful servants. Under the present organization the responsibility for a non-compliance with the provisions of the laws for the repair and maintenance of the canals is so distributed between nine State officers, composing the Canal Board, and the Auditor, the Superintendents, the Division, Resident, and Assistant Engineers, that it is nearly impossible to bring any one of them to justice, unless all, or at least a large majority, are of accord in that purpose. Could one person be held responsible for the acts of all of his subordinates, the remedy would be simple and probably adequate. Should the people ratify the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which is designed to clothe a new officer, to be called Superintendent of Public Works, with the powers now vested in the Canal Commissioners, together with other powers necessary to his functions, this evil of divided responsibility will be greatly diminished. At present the powers of removal and suspension of unfaithful officers are altogether inadequate.

We recommend, in addition, that the division and resident engineers, and such other engineers as it may be necessary, in the opinion of the State Engineer and Surveyor, to employ temporarily upon any particular work, should be appointed by the State Engineer and Surveyor, with the approval of the Canal Board, subject to removal by the State Engineer and Surveyor alone. In case of every such temporary employment, we would recommend that the rate of compensation be fixed by the Canal Board, before such person employed enters upon duty; that he be required to file the usual oath of office, and that he be only paid by the Auditor of the Canal Department, upon his oath to the correctness of the items charged for expenses and time, and a certificate of the approval of the State Engineer and Surveyor attached.

PUNISHMENT OF UNFAITHFUL SERVANTS RECOMMENDED.

No modifications of the Constitution or of the law, however, will ever work any substantial reform, unless adequate provision is made in some way for a more vigorous prosecution of unfaithful servants. The law is no protection unless its penalties are enforced against those who violate it; the justice that sleeps might as well be dead. Had the laws been enforced promptly when they had been notoriously violated, our canals would not only now be out of debt but a fruitful source of revenue to the State. It is our conviction that the Legislature will do well to see if this arm of the government ought not to be strengthened. The evidence here submitted will show that very large sums of money have been taken annually from the State by the fraudulent connivance of the State agents with contractors, which should be reclaimed and restored to the Treasury and an example made of all the parties participating in the robberies. The preparation of the testimony in these prosecutions, covering, as it must in most cases, a series of years, the actions of a large number of public officers and servants, and involving a scientific examination of great varieties of work and a familiarity with the principles of engineering and the field work of the engineers, and with the accounts preserved in our public archives, will involve an amount of labor and expense for which at present there is no adequate provision.

THE COST OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission was occupied in the taking of testimony until after the present session of the Legislature had commenced. The testimony could not be written out by the stenographer and put into the hands of the printer until the latter part of the month of January. This will explain any apparent delay in the transmission of this report, there being obvious inconveniences in sending part in print and part in manuscript. There has been no delay in its preparation, except what was the natural and inevitable result of efforts of the Commission to render its contents readily accessible to your Excellency and to the legislative bodies. For the expenses of the commission the sum of $30,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature. The expenses will exceed this sum about five thousand dollars, for which we respectfully ask an appropriation. For greater convenience in presenting the testimony taken, we had it printed at a cost of over $4,000. This, together with the legal expenses growing out of the proceedings to establish the authority of the Commission to compel the production of books and papers and the witnesses to testify, occasioned this deficiency.

JOHN BIGELOW.
D. MAGONE, JR.
A. E. ORR.
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, JR.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1876.

THE EXHIBITS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMISSION.

The exhibits referred to by the commission, and copies of which are attached to the report, are: First—The opinion of Justice Learned ordering the discharge of a witness summoned by the commission; also the decision of the Supreme Court reversing that order. Second—An exhibit of the financial condition of the canals on the 1st of October, 1875, showing the total income from the canals from all sources directly connected with them, including gains resulting from the management of the funds, to be $138,407,129 91, and the total payment for canal purposes, including construction, to be $167,003,357 91. Third—An exhibit showing the profits and losses of the canals for the fiscal year 1875, the total loss being no less than $1,330,020 85, though the actual deficiency is placed at $630,325 66. Fourth—An exhibit in the shape of a report to the Commissioners of the canal fund, showing how Francis S. Thayer, Auditor of the Canal Department, violated his duty as such Auditor. Fifth—A copy of the requisition upon the Governor asking him to suspend Mr. Thayer. Sixth—The executive order suspending that gentleman from his office; and, Seventh—A report upon the character of the work recently constructed upon the Champlain and Erie Canals. In summing up this report the gentlemen appointed to examine the work say: "We have no hesitation in saying that none of the work inspected by us would have been accepted by officers of the corps of United States Engineers; that the work is poorer in quality than that executed by contractors working under directions of United States engineer officers; and that the defects can only be attributed to negligence, ignorance, or dishonesty on the part of those who executed and those who accepted the work."

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER TRIAL.

SIXTH DAY OF THE TRIAL OF SMITH FOR THE MURDER OF MR. YOST—IMPORTANT EVIDENCE PRODUCED.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The court convened at 9 A. M. Earl Dunn, recalled, testified: Was informed by Mr. Yost that he received two silver dollars of Byce; Yost had also two silver half dollars and some small pieces; prior to the murder I never knew Smith to have any silver; saw silver in the possession of Smith the day after the murder, among which I noticed a pocket piece carried by Yost three years ago; last saw it about two months before his death; I recognized the piece of silver found opposite the house of the prisoner as the pocket-piece in question. J. J. Yost recalled: I know that my brother carried a pocket-piece the past ten years; a Spanish silver dollar; the piece found opposite the prisoner's house is the same piece. Several witnesses were examined in regard to the silver obtained from Byce, but nothing of importance was elicited. Byce Lewis testified that he was at the Coroner's inquest, and that on the day after the prisoner was sworn he saw the prisoner come to Mr. Smith, the counsel for the District Attorney, and request to be examined over again, as he had found out that he was suspected, and had not told all he knew. John Benson testified that he was in jail at Johnstown from the middle of March to the 1st of May. He was in the cell with Smith, the jail being full. They had two beds opposite each other, six feet apart. One night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he said, I had been to bed two hours; had not been asleep; saw Smith rise up in bed and wring his hands; he said, "My God! Is it possible I killed Ed. Yost!" I said, "Fred, what's the matter?" He said, "Why, what did I say?" I told him, "nothing to amount to anything;" he got up, took a drink of water, and went back to bed; one afternoon he asked me what he had said that night, and I replied, "Nothing amounting to anything;" he asked me if I had any money when I was about leaving jail; I told him no; he gave me a note to his mother, who gave me two five-dollar bills; he told me not to say anything about it; he said I might stay down at his father's house as long as I liked; he told me that all the evidence there was against him was the silver dollar. Levi Lafler testified: On April 11, 1875, near the cemetery and opposite the house, I found a pocket-piece of Yost's, together with a number of cartridges. Dr. Lingenfelter testified that on April 12 he found eight cartridges on the bank opposite the prisoner's house, and picked them up; they were scattered over a space of three feet.

The court reopened at 2 P. M., John Benson was recalled by the defense, and testified that he wrote letters to the prisoner after he left jail, and also to the prisoner's mother. The letters were offered in evidence. In one of them Benson tells the prisoner to be a good boy, and promises if he can do anything for him he will do it. J. J. Yost and Daniel Creighton testified they were present at the searching of the tank in the gas-house last Monday night, where the pistol, having two barrels discharged, was found. W. J. Scott testified that the ball found in Yost's head fitted the pistol, and that the cartridges found opposite the prisoner's house were similar to those found in the loaded chambers of the pistol. J. J. Yost, recalled, testified the watch handed him was the same found near the pistol in the tank, and was his brother's. James L. Clark, jeweler, testified that he sold the watch to Edward Yost about one year before the murder. Mr. Porter, a chemist, of Albany, stated that the pistol and watch might have been in the bank a long time and not be corroded and rusted any more than they were. Mr. Heywood testified to seeing the prisoner in the gas house two nights after the murder. The court adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow. It is expected the prosecution will close early in the day.

CAPTURE OF A SHOPLIFTERS.

On Jan. 13 Julien Blum, Moses Leon, and Morris Klein entered the commission house of Henry Shaw, No. 55 Leonard street, at different times, and met outside after reconnoitering the place, Blum pretending that he wanted to purchase some linen. They were noticed by Detectives Reilly and Williamson, who regarded their movements as suspicious, and determined to watch them. The trio returned to the store next day and on leaving were arrested by the detectives and searched. On the persons of Leon and Klein were found four pieces of Belfast shirting linen, valued at $140, which was identified by Mr. Shaw as his property, while in Blum's pocket was found a pair of gloves, the property of Matthew Kidd, porter of the establishment. Leon, who was released on bail, fled from the City, and Klein, who is seventy-seven years old, admitted his guilt, and said he had been driven to the deed by poverty. Blum demanded a trial and was found guilty as an accessory. When asked what his occupation was Blum said he was a teacher of languages, but occasionally varied this occupation by peddling linen, and lived at No. 30 First street. Recorder Hackett sentenced him to five years in the State Prison, believing him to be the instigator of the larceny. Klein, in consideration of his age, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 15.

SENATE.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the Senate bill to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with a written report, which was ordered to be printed. Placed on the calendar.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, called up the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1877. The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, made appropriations in part as follows: Pensions for army invalids, $12,800,000; widows, minors, and dependent relatives, $14,100,000; survivors and widows of War of 1812, $1,500,000. The Committee on Appropriations reported amendments striking out the amounts inserted after each class, as above, and inserting the sum total, $28,400,000.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved to amend the clause in regard to the contingent expenses of the Pension Bureau so it should read: "Such contingent expenses as may be recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions and approved by the Secretary of the Interior." Agreed to.

The bill, having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, the Senate then took up the bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making restrictions in the disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, "that the public lands affected by this act shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable, from time to time, according to the provisions of the existing law, and shall not be subject to private entry until so offered."

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, opposed the bill, and said if it became a law with the pending amendment nothing would be added to the national Treasury. He believed the cost of disposing of the land under the proposed amendment would be more than realized from them. He did not want the public lands to be disposed of, but would be glad to have them kept for the actual settler. If this bill should be passed, combinations would be formed to prevent a sale of the land for a fair price at public auction.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, agreed with the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Oglesby,] and said some provision should be made to prevent these lands from falling into the hands of speculators.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said when the lands were put up for sale it would be a difficult thing to effect a combination to prevent such sale. Many persons wanted them, and the sale could not be prevented.

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, submitted the following additional section: "That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to cause appraisals to be made from time to time of the timber standing upon the lands of the United States, and plans to be made of the same in lots containing not more than 330 acres each, and any person may make entry of the stumpage upon any one such tract, paying therefor a sum not less than the appraised value thereof, nor less than $1 25 per acre, and any person making such entry shall be allowed three years within which to remove the wood and timber from the land, provided that no person shall be permitted to make entry of a second lot until the wood and timber shall have been removed from any lot previously entered, and provided, further, that there shall be left standing upon each lot an average of one tree of every variety of wood and timber found growing thereon, the trees to be so reserved to be marked at the time the appraisal is made; and provided, further, that all live oak and red cedar shall be reserved unless the President of the United States, by a specific order in particular cases, shall otherwise direct."

After some debate the amendment of Mr. Boutwell was rejected.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to strike out the second section of the bill, providing that the act shall take effect ninety days from its passage. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said he thought the Senate could be justified in assuming that the only object in passing this bill was to aid speculation in timber. If he had his way he would reserve all the public lands of the country for homestead settlers. He moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a general bill for the sale and disposition of the timber lands of the United States.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas; Mr. JONES, of Florida, and others favored the passage of the bill and opposed the motion to recommit. The motion of Mr. Ingalls was rejected.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 41; nays, 17.

THE DISTRICT INTEREST.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, made a report, which was read.

After Mr. MORRILL had stated the features of the bill, it was ordered that the report be printed and laid over until to-morrow. The bill as perfected by the committee is as follows:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to transfer to the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of the interest due the 1st of February, 1876, on the bonds of said District issued under the provision of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, entitled an act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, the sum necessary to pay the same from any unexpended appropriations heretofore made by Congress, or from any reserves derived by taxation on the property of said District of Columbia, subject to the requisition of said Commissioners; excluding funds raised for the support of the public schools, provided that any further issue of 3.65 bonds under or by virtue of said act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, is hereby prohibited, and provided that the said Commissioners are hereby directed to discontinue all work and labor on streets, avenues, bridges, sewers, canals, and structures of every kind, the payment for which is to be made in 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia; and provided further, that so much of the sixth section of said act of June 20, 1874, as admits and requires the First and Second Controller of the Treasury of the United States to audit and adjust the floating and unfunded debt of the District of Columbia and issue certificates therefor, be and the same is hereby repealed; but this proviso shall not prohibit the auditing and issue of certificates for claims for work and labor already performed and materials furnished, not, however, to exceed in the aggregate of certificates the sum of $15,000,000, including those that have already been converted into 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That there shall be no increase in the present amount of the total indebtedness of the District of Columbia; and any officer or person who shall knowingly increase, or aid or abet in increasing such total indebtedness, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and by a fine not exceeding $10,000.

The Senate went into executive session, and at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution reciting that the act of March 18, 1869, to strengthen the public credit, and providing for the payment in coin of interest on the five-twenties, was virtually a violation of the various acts under which these bonds were issued, and at variance with the platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties in 1868; that such act was passed without consideration, and was therefore repealable at the will of any subsequent Congress; that it was unjust, unequal, and oppressive legislation, greatly increasing the amount to be paid by the Government and inuring to the benefit of the bondholders and capitalists and to the positive detriment of the people; therefore resolving that the act of the 18th of March, 1869, be repealed. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that it should go to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER stated in reply that in view of the accumulation of business it did not make much difference to what committee it went.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN FRAUDS.

Mr. GAUSE, of Arkansas, offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House certified copies of the papers and records in their respective departments relating to the complicity of W. P. Ross, formerly a Cherokee Indian Delegate, in the alleged Indian frauds of John W. Wright. Adopted.

THE GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report within ten days the actual amount of gold owned by the Government and available for the resumption of specie payment, after deducting the amount of gold certificates now outstanding, accrued interest on Government bonds, and bonds "called" for the sinking fund to this date. Adopted.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification bill, and asked for its consideration at this time. The bill appropriates for the protection, preservation, and repairs of fortifications, $100,000; for the armament of fortifications, $165,000; for torpedoes for harbor defenses, &c., $50,000, making a total of $315,000. The bill also directs the sale of all obsolete and condemned projectiles and heavy ordnance. Mr. Wheeler stated that the amount of the estimates for the year was in round numbers three and a half millions, but that the committee had been a unit in believing that the reduction might be safely made.

Mr. RANDALL said that the appropriations for former years had been too large, and stated that the committee felt that no material interest would suffer by the reduction. The bill was passed.

THE EXECUTION OF CUSTOM-HOUSE BONDS.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill relating to the execution of Custom-house bonds. The bill provides that wherever a bond is required of a firm for the payment of Customs on goods imported for their use, and the bond is executed by one member of the firm in the name of such firm, it shall be equally binding on all the members of the firm. After discussion the bill was passed.

The House then, at [illegible], adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. INGERSOLL—THE PERCENTAGES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RING.

The direct examination of James H. Ingersoll in the $6,000,000 suit against William M. Tweed was continued before Judge Westbrook in the General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday. He said that in making up his bills he used the name "Ingersoll & Co.," though he had no partner in the matter. He purchased the goods which he furnished to the City. He had orders from both the City and County, and found no difficulty in collecting his bills if the money was in the Treasury. He never offered proof as to the correctness of his bills. In regard to the method of division of the spoils, the witness said Tweed always received twenty-five per cent. of the amounts of the claims. In 1868 the division became more complicated, owing to the accrued interest. Witness drew his check for thirty per cent. for Woodward and for twenty-five per cent. for Tweed; witness used fictitious names in his bills in accordance with the suggestions of Tweed and Watson; the bills of George A. Miller were indorsed by witness, who gave Woodward sixty-five per cent. of the same, keeping thirty-five per cent. himself, and afterward settling with Miller; the same manner of transaction was gone through with in regard to the coal bills of Halsey & Co.; after the passage of the Special Audit act in 1870 witness was informed by Woodward that the percentage on the bills should be raised five per cent., as it cost money for legislation; the money, continued the witness, was put in packages and placed in different drawers, labeled "Sweeny," "Connolly," &c., and on several occasions witness took Sweeny's and Tweed's percentages and paid them to these persons; Tweed never complained of not getting his share; witness participated in the scheme of building Connolly's house, paying sixty-five per cent. to Garvey and thirty-five per cent. to Woodward for the job, which cost about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The witness identified the warrants and bills referred to by him, and they were put in evidence. Ingersoll was then questioned in regard to the manner in which he kept his bank accounts, and gave information at great length on this point. Witness then showed the correspondence in dates, amounts, &c., of his checks with the warrants, and explained the percentage given to Woodward on the various bills. About sixty warrants were thus compared. The witness then went on to testify about a transaction for the furnishing of maps in 1870, in which Tweed received his share. The check-books of the witness were then produced and identified. Witness testified to the contributing of $160,000 to be sent to Albany in 1870. Of that amount, the witness contributed $50,000; Garvey, $50,000; George A. Miller, $25,000; Keyser, $25,000, and Archibald Hall, $10,000; $100,000 of the money was collected and sent, John Garvey being the messenger; the money was in bills, done up in an envelope; Andrew J. Garvey told the messenger to be careful about the money. The examination will be resumed to-day.

RIGHTS OF CIVIL JUSTICES.

ARREST OF CONTROLLER GREEN IN A TEST SUIT—MUST A JUSTICE SUBSCRIBE TO AN OATH TO SECURE HIS SALARY.

Controller Green was formally arrested yesterday afternoon—as a citizen and not as an official—by City Marshal James Boylan, on the complaint of Counselor James H. Mackay. Under a clause of the charter all and any officers of the City Government are required to answer under oath certain interrogatories or make a certain affidavit upon applying for payment of their salaries. Civil Justice William H. Kelly, of the Sixth Judicial District, applied for his salary or for the warrant for his salary for January last, and declined to make the affidavit or oath required. He claims that his office is a constitutional one, embraced in the judiciary system of the State, and that he is no more subject to such an oath, as is called for, by the Controller than are the Judges of the Supreme, Superior, or Common Pleas Court, or the Judges of the Court of General Sessions; that he has been duly elected and has qualified according to law, undertaking to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and to discharge his judicial duties faithfully and to the best of his ability; and that it is an indignity to require an oath from him monthly in order that he may receive his salary. He accordingly assigned his claim for salary to his law partner, Mr. Mackay, and that gentleman brought a suit in replevin against the Controller for the delivery and possession of the certain piece of paper called a warrant, alleging that it was worth $1. A requisition was issued on the Controller, which he refused to recognize, and now Mr. Mackay has brought suit against the Controller claiming $25 damages for the withholding of the said "piece of paper called a warrant." Civil Justice Dinkel, of the Fourth District Court, yesterday afternoon issued an attachment against the person of Andrew H. Green, and it was served as above stated. The Controller was released on his own recognizance, and is required to appear at Judge Dinkel's court at 10 o'clock this morning to answer. The action is not brought in an unfriendly spirit toward Controller Green, but merely to raise and decide the question as to the necessity of the Civil Justices being compelled to subscribe to the oath which the Controller claims a right to administer.

DECISION IN AN OLD LITIGATION.

Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Francis Vose against Nathaniel A. Cowdrey and others, ordering judgment for the defendants on the demurrer interposed by them. The case has been the subject of litigation for several years, and on the demurrer to the original complaint was carried to the Court of Appeals, where the demurrer was sustained. The plaintiff then put in an amended complaint. He is the assignee of the firm of Vose, Livingston & Co., which furnished 10,474 tons of iron toward the building of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company in 1856. In return the latter gave the firm a quantity of their first mortgage bonds at the value of eighty cents on the dollar. The agreement was that in case the company disposed of any of the bonds for less than eighty per cent. of their face value, then the firm was to receive the value of the iron in bonds at the lowest price for which the latter were disposed of. The plaintiff alleges that some of the bonds were disposed of at [illegible] per cent., and he claims that his loss on this account was at least $400,000, which he claimed. The defendants reorganized the railroad company after it became bankrupt in 1857, and set apart a certain number of shares in the new stock for the creditors of the old company. His share, the plaintiff claims, he never received. The defendants demurred to the complaint, because of a defect of parties, and also because several causes of action were therein improperly joined. Judge Donohue decides that this question was passed upon by the Court of Appeals in regard to the original complaint, and therefore decides in favor of the defendants.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

The case of John Dowdal, accused of having murdered his son Thomas, on Oct. 27, 1875, was given to the jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Judge Barrett, in charging the jury, told them that if they found that the prisoner did the deed they must find him guilty either of murder in the second degree or of manslaughter in the third degree. In the former case they must find an intent to commit the crime on the part of the prisoner. After more than an hour's deliberation, the jury returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and Judge Barrett thereupon sentenced Dowdal to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—On motion of Mr. W. D. Davidge, George H. Clifford, Esq., of Cornish, Me., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. No. 147.—William Barnes, plaintiff in error, vs. The District of Columbia.—The argument of this case was concluded by Mr. W. D. Davidge, of the counsel for the plaintiff in error. No. 148.—Henrietta Hoffman, appellant, vs. the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Passed. No. 149.—Henry H. Sisson, appellant, vs. Albert C. Garlington.—This cause was argued by Mr. James Lowndes, of counsel for appellant, and by Mr. W. W. Boyle for the appellee. No. 150.—G. W. Harshman, plaintiff in error, vs. Bates County.—This cause was argued by Mr. T. K. Skinner, of counsel for the plaintiff in error and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. John W. Ross and Glover & Shepley, of counsel for the defendant in error. No. 151.—G. De Rosset Lamar, Executor, &c., plaintiff in error vs. Albert G. Brown et al., special agents, &c. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. E. N. Dickerson, of counsel for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The following decisions were handed down to-day.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendants on stipulation, with costs: Wallace vs. Swinton; Harris vs. The Equitable Insurance Company; Lancey vs. Clark. Order affirmed with costs.—The People ex rel. Ehlebracher vs. Aston; The People ex rel. Meyer vs. Aston. Judgment affirmed with costs.—Lenton vs. Gunchen; Morse vs. Gleason; Perkins vs. Hatch; Conlin vs. Cantrell; Armstrong vs. The N. Y. C. and C. Railroad; Glendenning vs. Canary.—Order of General Term reversed, and judgment entered on verdict affirmed, with costs: Sloane vs. Elmer. Order of General Term modified and judgment of Special Term reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event unless plaintiff stipulate to reduce the recovery to $100 for the penalty, and in case he so stipulates the judgment to be affirmed for that amount, without costs to either party in this court: Hintermister vs. The First National Bank.

The following business was transacted: Motions—Alfaro vs. Davidson; motion to dismiss appeal. Tiffany vs. Farr; motion for reargument. No. 360, Delos Wentworth, respondent, vs. Alvoria Wentworth, appellant; argued by S. S. Morgan of counsel for appellant, and by A. H. Prescott for respondent. No. 200, March vs. The First National Bank of Mobile; argument resumed and concluded. No. 202, Josiah S. Smith et al., appellants, vs. Jacob Van Ostrand, respondent, argued by N. A. Hulbert, of counsel for appellant, and by S. R. TenEyck for respondent. No. 203, Charles H. Osborne, respondent, vs. Thomas Keech, appellant. Submitted. No. 170, Henry D. Stannard et al., respondents, vs. Samuel F. Prince, appellant. Appeal dismissed with costs. No. 205, The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, respondent, vs. James A. Barnes et al., appellants, argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by Charles E. Louther for respondent. Adjourned.

The Day Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 16, is as follows: Nos. 178, 204, 189, 205½, 207, 209, 210, 211.

COURT NOTES.

The impaneling of the Grand Jury was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, until next Saturday, to which time the court has adjourned, a sufficient number of persons not being returned to constitute it.

Judge Alker and a jury, in the Marine Court, Part II., yesterday, heard the case of James Gault against James Fettretch, for labor and materials used by the plaintiff on some of the defendant's property. The defendant claimed that overcharges had been made, and that the work had not been done satisfactorily. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $868 60, being the whole amount claimed.

George Washington obtained a verdict of $500 against the City in an action tried before Judge Larremore and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. He sued for $5,000 for damages to himself and cart, resulting from falling into a sewer in East Seventy-sixth street in September, 1870. The defense was that the plaintiff was negligent, and that the City had taken proper precautions.

James McGrath, who pleaded guilty some time ago to an indictment in the United States Circuit Court charging him with counterfeiting silver half dollars, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict to one month's hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary. Charles L. Lawrence was brought into court to plead to the new indictment found against him, but by request the matter was continued until the regular opening of court in March.

George Stoker sued the British Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Curtis and a jury, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday. He alleged that he took passage for this country on the defendants' steamer Cuba, in August, 1875, and by paying extra was given quarters in the officers' room. He lost a wallet containing £50. The jury gave him a verdict for $393 50, being the full amount claimed, with interest.

The case of Natalie Tilman and Victorine Frank against Mrs. V. K. Stevenson was tried before Judge Goepp, in Part I. of the Marine Court, yesterday. The action was brought on a note given by the defendant for certain dresses furnished by the plaintiffs. From the correspondence between the parties it appeared that the defendant had agreed to pay for the articles from her separate estate. The jury rendered a verdict of $387 50 in behalf of the plaintiffs.

James Casey, of No. 149 Broome street, who has already served a term in the State Prison, and another in the Penitentiary, was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for sentence, having been convicted of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. Casey and another man tried to break into the sewing machine store No. 5 Great Jones street, on the night of Jan. 4, but were arrested before they had effected an entrance. Recorder Hackett sentenced Casey to two years and six months in the State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Smith, &c.—There are blanks in this petition which must be supplied, and petition must be verified.

Matter of Incorporation of Sanctuary Robin Hood, No. 4,665, of the Ancient Order of Shepherds' Friendly Society.—Certificate of incorporation granted.

Matter of Halberstadt.—Let an attachment issue. The defendant to be held in bail in $1,000.

Hance vs. Bouton.—Plaintiff may have leave to discontinue on payment of costs of motion. I see no reason for relieving him from costs.

Powers vs. Otard.—Motion denied, without costs.

Pries vs. Cohen.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Bremer vs. Noyes.—Order granted.

Dooley vs. Halpin.—I cannot regard the answer interposed as so clearly frivolous under the decisions as to grant an order judgment. The other branch of the motion must be denied. See Mayland vs. Tyrer, 45 N. Y., Strong vs. Spooner, 53 N. Y., 497.

Brown vs. Williams.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Granted.—Hellbrun vs. Fox; MacKellar vs. Moore et al.

Orders Granted.—Commercial Advertiser Association vs. The Mayor, &c.; Barlow vs. Myers.

Brown vs. Williams.—Motion granted and case set down for Feb. 25; no costs.

Zschwetzke vs. Crow et al.—I wish to know whether the affidavit filed in response to my previous memorandum has been served on the plaintiff's attorneys.

Hoff vs. Pentz.—The demurrer should be heard at the Special Term in its regular order. Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Meehan vs. Cady.—Granted. Let the return be for the 17th at 10 A. M.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of the Receivership of the Columbian Insurance Company.—Settled.

Sangerfeld vs. Sangerfeld.—The order must stand as it is.

Martin vs. Hicks.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Fitzsimmons et al.—Order granted denying motion.

By Judge Westbrook.

Life Association of America vs. Rhodes.—Order granted denying motion to vacate order of arrest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Lyne vs. Williams.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

Opinions.—Williamson vs. Hunter et al.; Vose vs. Cowdrey. Judgments for defendants on demurrers.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Astor et al. vs. Morris.—Decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Schwartz, &c., vs. O'Connor et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Orders Granted.—Manos et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; Same vs. Same; Collender vs. Griffith; Anderson vs. Priest; Miller vs. Greenwich Savings Bank et al.; Kaufman vs. Kaufman.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

In re Société Français de l'Harmonie.—See memorandum for counsel.

William S. Dunton vs. Marion W. Dunton.—Order of preference in divorce action denied for want of jurisdiction. See memorandum.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.	1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.	2531—Crothy vs. The Mayor, &c.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.	2532—Sur. Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.	346—Carnie vs. Florida Railroad Co.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.	1232—— vs. ——.
2338—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.	970—Schappert vs. Sulzer
982—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c.	1334—Same vs. Same.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	2352—— vs. ——.
4224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.	525—Spratt vs. Pottier.
4228—Same vs. Same.	1218—Kelly vs. Van Triet et al.
4087—Hatfield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
1597—Van Wart vs. The Mayor, &c.	1164—Cohn vs. Florsheim et al.
1818—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c.	1170—Everson vs. Cochrane.
1142—Spinnetti vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.	1174—Claflin vs. Bernhard.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.	1180—Sutphen vs. Lash.
1026—Harvey vs. Cara.	1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
382—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.	1076—Hornthal et al. vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.	1110—Fosdick vs. Phipps.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.	1116—Bennett et al. vs. O'Neill.
1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley.	946—Stewart vs. Catherwood.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.	1830½—Frobisher vs. Fitzpatrick, &c.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	772—McKee vs. Chenery.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.	1184—Anherney vs. Baxter.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.	1184½—Hall et al. vs. Richardson.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, &c.	1186—Ritter, &c., vs. Gazzan.
1092—Corwin vs. Hartman	1190—Un. T. Co. of N. H. Ct. vs. Phipps et al.
1108—Loughry vs. Conner et al.	1192—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. S. Oil Co.
	1194—Stone vs. Raven.
	1198—McFarland vs. Hoff.
	1200—Demarest vs. Paillard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1189—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.	53—Risley vs. Phenix Bank.
2275—French vs. The Mayor, &c.	1250—Slydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
105—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.	1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
670—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.	1069—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.
1131—Fisher, &c., vs. Courtney et al.	1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
1155—Shultheis et al. vs. Meinhard et al.	673—Platt, &c., vs. Van Namee et al.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.	1105—Dejorge, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
2244—Manchester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1803—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
2245—Same vs. Same.	65½—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.	1139—Crowley vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
2507—Lowden vs. Board of Police, &c.	1035—First Nat. Bank vs. Wylie et al.
1421—Morris, &c., vs. Gillick, et al.	1213—Hommedian vs. Dantis.
1125½—Morange vs. Lent.	

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
36—Hermance vs. Taylor.	342—Matter of Willett.
124—Paoli Belt Co. vs. Gordon.	343—Matter of Broessler.
130—Morton, &c., vs. Abernethy, &c.	344—Matter of Budelman.
142—Reichert vs. Ia. Acc. Fund Ass.	346—Matter of Witthaus.
143—Board of Education vs. Green, &c.	363—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank.
156—Weitjen vs. St. P. & Pac. R. R. Co	366—O'Keefe vs. Stark, &c.
164—Jessurun vs. Kienzie, &c.	369—Beers vs. Walker.
187—Dreyer vs. Heyman.	374—Nicholas vs. Ill. Tile Co.
194—Hermance vs. Taylor.	389—Pomeroy, &c., vs. O'Brieght.
223—Tallcot vs. Moore.	396—Root vs. Tappen, &c.
249—Matter of Boyd.	403—Budd vs. Bougher.
250—Matter of Burke.	409—Jessup vs. Downs.
258—Schwartzfaerber vs. Schwartzfaerber.	414—Roberts vs. Ripinski, &c.
280—Bogert vs. Bogert.	420—Jordan, &c., vs. Foster, &c.
294—Bank vs. Holmes, &c.	422—Newman vs. Dickson, &c.
305—Bruce, &c., vs. Griscom, &c.	423—Lewis vs. Ross, &c.
309—Lillian vs. Ward, &c.	424—Rogers vs. Ross, &c.
315—Goodridge vs. Lane.	425—Dieckerhoff vs. Taylor.
336—Hascall vs. Ill. & St. Louis Bridge Co.	426—Hulsted vs. Strohsahl.
	427—Gordon, &c., vs. Paoli Belt Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
25—Hatfield et al. vs. Macy et al.	235—Alden vs. Diossy.
26—Same vs. Same. Law and Fact.	268—Koffman vs. Schoeneman.
96—Blatchford vs. Kidd.	292—Scannoni vs. Ruck et al.
210—Schlesinger vs. Tallman et al.	206—Powers vs. Otard et al.
216—Tallman vs. Schlesinger et al.	107—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
244—Powers vs. Otard et al.	307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
304—De Mora vs. Guilfoyle et al.	199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.	264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
106—Neilson vs. Tracy, &c.	119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
214—Johy, &c., vs. La Combe.	120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
311—Clark vs. Phelan et al.	59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.	136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
212—Dugan vs. McCormack et al.	173—Douglass vs. The Mayor, &c.
162—Brainerd vs. Manufs.' & Bs.' Bank.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
8—Henneguin et al. vs. Clews.	29—Schwartz vs. Spangenberg.
17—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.	22—Tracy vs. Hecker et al.
6—Gans vs. Ridgley.	30—Con. Chebra Mikra Kodesh vs. Titus et al.
18—Goldberg vs. Levinson.	33—Brown vs. Schwoon et al.
28—Spofford et al. vs. Texas Land Co.	Demurrer.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.	5—Negus et al. vs. Mowe et al.
37—Hotop vs. Ehrenreich et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
969—First Nat. Bank of M. vs. Friedman.	995—Wooley vs. Cody.
1217—Funke vs. N. Y. Mutual Insurance Co.	997—Thomas et al. vs. Elliott et al.
989—Thurber et al. vs. Carroll.	999—Gregg vs. Cahill et al.
993—Schuck vs. Ferguson et al.	1001—Harnett vs. Byrne.
1397—Brierly, &c., vs. Smith.	1003—Buckley, &c., vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
889—Fairbanks vs. Gans et al., &c.	1005—Schuyler et al. vs. Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank et al.
897—Schwarzwaelder vs. Constantine.	1007—Conover vs. Conover.
	1009—Livingston et al. vs. Snisheimer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1218—Sturn vs. Williams.	848—Maclean et al. vs. Blossom.
416—P. E. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.	778—Mason vs. Decker.
48—Chapman vs. Meehan.	722—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, &c.
869—Smith et al. vs. Klaber.	988—Mech's' and Trad's' Nat. Bank vs. Hotchkiss et al.
1478—Van Winkle vs. Miller, &c.	990—Mech's' and Trad's' Nat. Bank vs. Moore et al.
1326—Bohle, &c., vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.	992—Duffy vs. O. & M. Railway Co.
1834—Stokes et al. vs. Recknagel.	994—Naylor vs. Horton et al.
984—Bell vs. Sedgwick.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 30—Peeler vs. Hall.

No.	No.
10—Espenchied vs. Freund et al.	12—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1024—Weed vs. Burt.	2281—Picott vs. Conner et al.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, &c.	696—Latasa vs. Gt. W. Insurance Co.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.	2291—Stuart, &c., vs. Salomon.
2049—Mech's' and Trad's' Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.	2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan.	2373—Tilton vs. Sullivan, &c.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.	1690—Silber vs. Leavitt.
969—Strauss vs. N. Ger. L. S. S. Co.	1157—Cheesman, &c., vs. Johnston.
177—Fisk vs. Strandert.	1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
1630—Koenig vs. Wolf.	1098—Allen vs. James.
1634—Cox vs. C. P., N. and E. R. Railroad Co.	1111—Delisle vs. Zust.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1362—Smith vs. German Ex. Bank.	1712—Munshein vs. Kiesel et al.
1619—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	1713—Webell vs. Platt.
1646—Thomas vs. The Mayor, &c.	1714—Briggs vs. Childs.
1645—Newman vs. The Mayor, &c.	1715—Claflin vs. Joiselyn.
1673—Barnum vs. The Mayor, &c.	1716—Eglan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1674—Ring vs. The Mayor, &c.	1717—Carroll vs. Keegan.
1707—Tolman vs. Connor.	1718—Murray vs. Cassin.
1708—Skelly vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.	1719—Brant et al. vs. Wilde.
1709—Mechanics' and Tr's' Bank vs. Ryder.	1720—Kelly vs. Connolly.
1710—Mechanics' and Tr's' B'k vs. Ryder et al.	1721—Sternberger et al. vs. McGovern.
1711—Mec's' and Trs' B'k vs. Hotchkiss et al.	1722—Cot vs. Linbach et al.
	1725—Fadden vs. Stiefler.
	1726—O'Brien vs. Pfeil.
	1728—Abbott vs. Sniffing.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1491—Schuyler vs. Guilfoyle.	1744—Stockwell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1534—Gross vs. Benton.	1745—Same vs. Same.
1525—Cafferata vs. Conner, &c.	1747—Sand vs. Duhernet.
1563—Hall vs. Kemp.	1748—Raven vs. Campbell.
1564—Robinson vs. Van Alstine.	1749—Haigh vs. Haigh.
1567—Maas vs. Kroggard.	1750—Berdle vs. Sickles.
1575—Peyser vs. Sullivan.	1752—Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.
1576—Peyser vs. Davis.	1743—Swift vs. The Mayor, &c.
1742—Wassermann vs. Weber et al.	1754—Reichenstein versus Smith.
1743—Lewis vs. Espencheid.	1755—Capron vs. Folld.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6566—Nooney vs. Pentlana.	3187—Cohen vs. Conner et al.
3475—Stofford vs. Balto. and Ohio R. R. Co.	3903—Lester vs. Fowler.
6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.	3904—Eells vs. Makepeace.
6488—Gould Manufactur'g Co. vs. Buckley.	3905—Purdy et al. vs. Nichols.
3702—Sayles vs. Conner.	3908—Hunt vs. Clark.
3725—Maher vs. Farley.	3909—Baker vs. Baker.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.	3911—Repwinkel vs. Elsbach.
	3913—Rontey vs. Saville.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3808—Harland et al. vs. Engelhardt.	3801—Gray vs. Leeds.
3865—Levy vs. Frankland.	3861—Callaghan vs. Von Shoening.
2131—Smith vs. Taylor.	5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarter et al.
1592—Salomon vs. Lewenthal et al.	3896—Barnum vs. Emery.
707—Fleischhauer versus Wortze.	3897—Hiscok vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.
2304—Gauley vs. Monahan.	3899—Richter vs. Sager.
6757—Conroy vs. McGarry.	3901—Kilienbeck vs. Stolpe.
3749—Wilkins et al. vs. Conner.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5376—Mapes vs. Marston, et al.	6536—Wright vs. O'Neill.
3531—Colwell L. Co. vs. O'Hare, &c.	6544—Leavitt et al. vs. Griswold.
2400—Kenworthy et al. vs. McCarthy.	6378—Gooding et al. vs. R. R. Co.
6852—Cohn vs. Diggles, et al.	3827—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
6568—Solmans vs. Thompson.	4690—Martz vs. Koehler.
468—Brett et al. vs. Russell et al.	4819—Dells vs. Ranch.
2915—Stover Machine Co. vs. Phillips.	4540—Brown, Jr., vs. Zabniski.
6799—Maguire vs. Bancker	5060—Stein vs. Scheld.
6785—Greenhood vs. Remple et al.	5705—Nat. Bank of State of N. Y. vs. Hendrickson.
6787—Byrns et al. vs. Board of Education.	5832—Suttle vs. DeAlmena.
6660—Chester vs. Manhattan Felt Co.	5845—Booth et al. vs. Smith.
6661—Fitch vs. Manhattan Felt Co.	5854—Becker vs. Meyer, &c.
6675—Keller vs. Heiser.	5896—Boehm vs. Sturge.
6677—Suthill vs. Merritt.	5881—Silberman vs. Schulberg.
6657—Meyer vs. Purcell.	5936—Pickert et al. vs. Nat. Ex. Bank.
6730—Hutten vs. Wemple.	5920—Evans et al. vs. McGauran.
6509—Burckhardt versus Stoeckiein.	6046—Jones vs. Oliver & H. Co.
6518—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henry Payne, robbery.	Frank Ennis, burglary.
Edward Stein, felonious assault and battery.	Henry Griffith and Charles Heisler, burglary.
Julius Hoffmeister, felonious assault and battery.	George McHenry, felonious assault and battery.
George Thornton, felonious assault and battery.	William Kelly, robbery.
James Kerwin, felonious assault and battery.	George Spamer, grand larceny.
Matthew Kerwin, James Kerwin and Frank Burke, felonious assault and battery.	Nathan Roth, grand larceny.
George Webster, burglary.	Patrick O'Brien, false pretenses.
Michael Hall, burglary.	Michael Roach, false pretenses.
Henry Jones and Fanny C. Hallenbeck, burglary.	Jacob Kutner, petty larceny.
	James Quick, petty larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Arain Sing, homicide.	Charles Smith, homicide.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 U. Pacific S. F. 96	200 North-west'n Pf.. 65⅞
10,000 Mo.Ks.&T.S.F. 54½	50 do.......... 65⅝
10,000 do.......... 55	200 do.........c. 65⅞
5 Bank of America.150	700 do.......... 66
20 U. S. Express..... 75½	10 do.......... 65¾
100 N.Y.C.&Hudson c.114¾	400 do.......... 66⅛
200 do.......b3.115	70 Rock Island.......109¾
200 Pacific Mail....... 35⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 30¾
600 West. Union....... 76½	800 St. Paul.......... 45¼
900 do.......b3. 76⅝	600 do.......... 45⅛
3700 do.......... 76½	100 do.......... 45
700 do.........c. 76½	200 do.......... 45⅛
1200 do.........s3. 76⅜	100 do.......b3. 45¼
1200 do.......... 76½	200 do.......... 45⅜
800 do.......... 76⅜	400 do.......... 45½
800 do.........s3. 76¼	700 do.......... 45⅝
500 do.......... 76⅜	100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 79¼
100 Erie Railway...... 17¼	50 do.......... 79⅛
200 Mich. Central..s3. 61	100 do.......... 79⅜
25 do.......... 60¾	300 do.......... 79½
700 Lake Shore....... 66¼	900 Ohio & Miss...... 22⅛
1300 do.........s3. 66¼	100 do.........c. 22⅛
800 do.......... 66⅜	25 do.......... 22⅜
700 do.........c. 66⅜	200 do.......... 22¼
200 do.........b3. 66½	500 do.......... 22⅛
900 do.........s8. 66⅜	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12⅛
100 Union Pacific....c. 69¾	100 do.......... 12¾
700 North-western..... 44	100 do.........c. 12⅛
600 do.......... 44⅛	100 do.......... 12½
400 do.......... 44¼	400 do.......... 12¼
400 do.......... 44⅜	400 do.........s3. 12
300 do.........b3. 44½	300 do.......... 11⅝
800 do.......... 44⅝	200 do.........s3. 11½
1100 do.......... 44½	100 do.........s3. 11¾
200 Del. L. & W'n.....117½	900 do.......... 11½
100 Kan. & Texas.....c. 10¾	200 do.........s3. 11⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..........12.123	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..........119¾
30,000 do.......bc.123⅛	5,000 do.......12.119⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........12.120⅝	50,000 do.......... 119¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........118	6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........12.122¼
15,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R..........12.118½	50,000 do.......bc.122⅝
	25,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$14,000 D. of Col. 3.65s......b.c. 73	40 American Ex..... 66¼
500 do.......... 73	100 do.......b.c. 66¼
20,000 do.......... 73⅛	50 do.......... 66
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n... 43¼	102 do.......... 65
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 43½	10 do.......... 66
4,000 do.......... 43¾	25 Wells-Fargo Ex... 90¾
2,000 Bk'n 6s, W.L.104¼	100 U. S. Ex.......... 76
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 48	5 do.......... 75¾
1,000 do.......... 49	100 do.......b.c. 76
2,000 Mil.&St.P.1st, La C. Div...... 99½	10 do.......... 76¼
	50 do.......... 75¾
25,000 do.......... 99⅞	1600 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.115
10,000 do.......s3.100	1400 Erie..........b.c. 17½
3,000 do.......... 99¾	200 do.......... 17⅜
3,000 L.&W.B. Con. 98⅛	800 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 66⅛
5,000 do.......... 98	500 do.......s3. 66
1,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 88	500 do.......... 66¼
500 C. & N.W.S.F.105	600 do.......... 66⅛
2,000 do..........106	100 do.......... 66⅜
1,000 do..........106¼	500 do.......b3. 66⅛
3,000 C. & N. W. C..102	500 do.......s3. 66⅜
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.110¼	100 Ill. Central.......100
10,000 N.W.C.,C.G.B. 91	200 do.......b.c.100
5,000 do.......... 91⅛	300 C. & N. W.....b.c. 44⅝
20,000 do.......... 91¼	200 do.......... 44¾
9,000 N. W. C.,R.G.B. 90¼	300 do.......... 44⅝
1,000 W. & St. P.1st. 85	1100 do.......... 44½
3,000 C.C.C. & I.1st.108¾	500 do.......... 44⅜
3,000 Mor.&Es.1stC.107⅞	400 do.......... 44⅝
4,000 H.& St.J.8s,C.. 83⅝	1100 do.......... 44¾
6,000 C. & Tol., N.B.106	1300 do.......... 44⅞
9,000 C. & A.1st,b.c.115	1000 do.......b3. 45
10,000 M. Cen.7s,b.c.104	400 do.......... 45⅛
1,000 Har. 1st 7s. C.117½	100 do.........c. 45⅛
1,000 Ohio &M. 2d.. 79	400 do.......... 45
2,000 do.......... 79½	200 do.......... 44¾
11,000 C. Pac. G. B...108½	200 do.......... 44⅞
6,000 do..........108⅝	7 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 66⅜
9,000 do..........108½	400 do.......... 66⅛
8,000 do..........108¾	900 do.......s3. 66
10,000 C. P. 1st, S.J.B. 96	300 do.......... 66¼
16,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105⅛	200 do.......... 66⅜
6,000 do..........105¼	200 do.......... 66½
141,000 do..........105½	400 do.......... 66⅝
16,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.102⅜	100 do.......... 66½
50,000 do..........102½	200 do.......... 66¾
20,000 do..........102⅝	800 do.......... 67
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 96⅛	800 do.......... 67¼
1,000 S. P. B. of Mo. 67	100 do.......... 67½
1,000 do.......b.c. 68½	700 do.......... 67¼
3,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st.......b3. 54¼	100 do.......s3. 67⅛
	20 C. & Pitts. G..b.c. 93⅝
5,000 do.......... 54½	100 do.......... 93⅜
3,000 R.W.&O.C.1st. 93½	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 6
8,000 S.L.&I.M.1st,b3 97	100 do.........c. 6
1,000 Alt. & T. H. I.. 74¼	90 Cen. R. of N.J.b.c.107¾
1,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98⅜	200 Ch. & R. I....b.c.109¾
9,000 do.......... 98⅝	100 do..........109⅝
10,000 do.......b.c. 98¾	300 C.,M. & St. P.b.c. 45⅝
1,000 H. & C. M. 1st. 82½	900 do.......... 45½
5,000 L. & N. C.,'98. 91	500 do.......... 45⅝
7,000 No. Mo. 1st... 90	200 do.......... 45¾
1,000 N. & D. 1st,b.c. 87	700 do.......... 45⅞
7 Continental Bk.. 79	100 do.......... 46
5 Hanover Bank... 90	100 do.........c. 45⅞
5 Bank of Rep...... 87	1200 do.......... 45¾
100 At. & Pac. T..b.c. 20⅜	100 do.......... 45⅝
5 Del. & H. C...b.c.121½	400 do.......... 45½
150 do..........121¾	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 79½
100 do..........122	400 do.......... 79⅜
800 West.Un.Tel..b.c. 76½	300 do.......s3. 79¼
1300 do.......... 76⅝	144 New-Jersey..b.c.140
1200 do.......s3. 76¼	200 Del., L. & W.....117⅛
600 do.......c. 76¼	20 do......b.c.117
100 do.......b3. 76¼	40 do..........117⅜
2300 do.......... 76⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf... 22½
400 do.......s5. 76	200 S.L.,K.C.&N.R.b.c. 6
400 do.......... 76⅛	50 Alb. & Susq...b.c.104½
900 do.......... 76¼	20 Mor. & Ess...b.c.104
100 do.......b3. 76⅜	100 St. Louis., I. M. & So.........b.c.s3. 24¾
1300 do.......... 76¼	150 do.......... 25
200 do.........c. 76¼	700 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 11¾
800 do.......... 76⅜	400 do.......... 12
200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 35⅜	300 do.......... 11⅞
100 do.......... 35¼	200 do.......... 12
600 do.......b3. 35⅜	100 Ch. & Alt.....b.c.105
100 do.......b3. 35½	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 20¼
50 Adams Express..111¾	100 H. & St.Jo.Pf..b.c. 30¾
50 do..........111⅞	700 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22
50 do..........112	300 do.......... 22⅛
18 do..........111⅞	500 do.......... 22¼
150 do..........112	100 do.......... 22⅜
50 do......b.c.112	
100 Quicksilver Min.. 17	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..........119⅞	100 Mich. Cen.......... 60¾
64,000 U.S.5-20R.'67.122⅜	10 Union Pacific..... 70
50,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..126	256 New-Jersey.......140
10,000 D.ofC.3-65sb3. 73	100 New-Jersey Cen.107¾
10,000 do.......... 73⅛	500 Ohio & Miss...s3. 22¼
10,000 do.......... 73¼	600 do.......... 22⅜
5,000 Mo.,K.&T.S.F.. 56	100 do.......... 22¼
13,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 96½	300 North-west....b3. 45
30,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, LaC. Div......100	200 do.......... 44⅞
	300 do.......... 44¾
	200 North-west. Pf... 67⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel.s3. 20⅜	100 do.......... 67¼
600 West. Union...... 76⅜	100 do.......... 67⅛
100 U. S. Express.... 75¾	400 do.......... 67
300 Pacific Mail...... 35½	200 do.......... 66¾
100 N. Y. C. & H......115⅝	200 do.......... 66⅝
100 do..........116	100 do.......... 67
100 do..........116½	200 do.......... 66⅞
100 do..........116¾	600 Rock Island....109¾
100 do......b3.116⅝	900 do..........109⅞
100 do..........116¼	2500 do..........110
100 do..........116½	1700 do..........110⅛
25 do..........115¼	1000 do..........110¼
100 do..........117	1600 do..........110⅜
300 do..........117¼	1000 do..........110½
100 do.........c.117¼	1100 do..........110⅜
900 do..........117½	400 do..........110¼
100 do..........117⅜	100 do......b5.110⅜
100 do..........117	200 do..........110⅜
100 do..........116	200 do..........110¼
250 Erie Railway..... 17½	1300 St. Paul......b3. 45¾
1200 do.......... 17⅝	300 do.......... 45⅝
200 do.......b3. 17¾	300 St. Paul Pref..... 79½
400 do.......... 17⅝	200 do.......... 79⅝
200 do.........c. 17⅝	400 do.......... 79¾
100 do......b30. 17⅝	80 Del., L. & W..b3.117½
200 Lake Shore....... 66½	100 Pacific of Mo..... 12¾
500 do.......s3. 66⅝	800 do.......... 12½
800 do.......s3. 66½	35 N. Y., N. H. & H..150½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.123	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......b.c.120
4,000 do..........123⅛	
10,000 U. S. 5s,R.'81.118⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s.....b. c. 73¼	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 17½
	500 do.......... 17⅝
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.114	1400 do.......b3. 17¾
9,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.100⅛	400 do.......... 17¾
	200 do.........c. 17¾
1,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D...... 95	2900 do.......... 17⅞
	700 C. & P. Gu'd.b. c. 93⅝
5,000 H.& St.J.8s,C. 84	500 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 66½
8,000 C.,R.I. & P.6s, S. F.....b. c. 99	600 do.......s3. 66⅜
	100 do......b3. 66½
1,000 West. P. bds.100¾	200 do.........c. 66½
1,000 do..........100⅞	100 do.......b3. 66⅝
3,000 Pac. 7s, L. G..103	1200 do.......s3. 66½
3,000 U. Pac. S. F... 96½	100 do.......s3. 66⅜
1,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 55¼	600 C. & N. W....b. c. 44⅝
5,000 West. U. Tel. C., 1900..... 98⅝	100 do.......... 44½
	200 do.......... 44¾
5,000 L. & N. C.,'98. 91¼	200 do.......... 44⅞
100 Canton Co...b. c. 45	100 do.........c. 44⅞
500 Md.CoalCo.b.c.b3 18	2000 do.......... 45
300 do.......... 17¾	100 C. R. of N. J.b. c.107¾
100 do.......... 18	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 66⅞
800 W. U. Tel..b.c.s3. 76¼	200 do.......... 67⅛
600 do.......... 76⅜	600 Chi. & R. I...b. c.110⅛
100 do.......b3. 76½	200 do.......b3.110¼
300 do.......... 76⅜	2600 do..........110⅜
200 do.......s3. 76¼	400 do.......b3.110½
23 Amer. Ex....b. c. 65¾	700 C., M. & St.P..b.c. 45½
25 do.......... 65½	100 do.......... 45⅝
280 U. S. Ex......b. c. 75½	700 do.......... 45¾
200 do.......... 75	500 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 79⅝
600 Pacific M.b. c.b3. 35½	50 do.......... 79⅞
100 do.........c. 35½	100 do.......s3. 79⅝
100 Union Pac...b. c. 70	200 do.......... 79½
100 N.Y.C &H.R.b.c.c.116	400 P.,F.W.& C.G.b.c.102
100 do..........116⅜	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 22¼
100 do..........116⅝	200 do.......b3. 22⅜
100 do..........116¾	500 do.......... 22¼
400 do.......b3.117	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12¼
25 do..........116½	100 Mo., K. & T..b. c. 11
500 do..........117	20 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c.150¾
75 Ren.R.E.2dPf.b.c.105½	182 Morris & Es.b. c.103⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s R., '81........s3.123⅛	100 Amer. Ex......s3. 65½
	100 do.......... 65⅝
50,000 U. S. 5s C.,'81.118¾	100 C., C., C. & I....... 56
15,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 73¼	100 Lake Shore...b3. 66½
7,000 do.......... 73½	200 do.......s3. 66⅜
2,000 Mo. 6s L. Bds.102½	1100 do.......s3. 66¼
15,000 U. Pacific 1st.105⅝	100 do.......... 66⅜
20,000 U. Pacific L.G.103	500 do.......... 66½
1,000 E. Tenn., V. & Ga. 1st...... 88	100 do.......s3. 66½
	1100 do.......... 66⅝
1,000 St.P.1st,I.&M. 92½	400 do.......s3. 66⅝
10,000 M.,K. & T.,S.F. 56	1000 do.......s3. 66½
6,000 Ft. Wayne 2d.108	300 North-west'n.b3. 44⅞
10,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 61	200 do.......... 44¾
100 West. Union..... 76⅜	100 do.......... 44⅝
200 do.......s3. 76¼	800 do......b3. 44⅞
2200 do.......... 76¼	1300 do......b3. 45
500 do.......b3. 76⅜	100 North-west'n Pf.. 66⅞
100 Erie Railway..b3. 17¾	300 do.......... 66¾
1100 do.......... 17¾	100 do.......... 66⅞
2200 do.......... 17⅞	200 do.......... 67⅛
100 U. S. Express..... 75½	150 N. J. Central.....108
10 do.......... 74¾	100 do..........108¼
100 Wells Fargo Ex.. 90	900 Rock Island......110⅜
35 do.......... 89½	100 do.......b3.110½
50 Albany & Sus....105	100 do..........110⅜
100 Kansas & Texas.. 10¾	400 St. Paul.......... 45⅝
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12¼	400 do.......... 45⅞
100 do.......s3. 12¼	800 do.......b3. 46
100 Alton & T. H. Pf. 22⅞	300 Ohio & Miss...... 22¼

TUESDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were somewhat larger than yesterday, footing up 143,000 shares, of which 26,000 were in Western Union, 18,000 in North-western common, 8,000 in the preferred, 17,000 in Lake Shore, 16,000 in Rock Island, 13,000 in Erie, and 12,000 in St. Paul common. The market was strong in the early dealings, and prices advanced ⅛@2¾ ℘ cent. At the second call a reaction of ¼@1½ ℘ cent. ensued, but the decline was partially recovered at the close. New-York Central made the greatest improvement, advancing from 114¾ to 117½, reacting to 116, and finally selling at 117. Rock Island was more active than for some time past, and advanced from 109⅝ to 110½, closing at 110⅜. Chicago and North-western common rose from 44 to 45⅛, preferred from 65⅞ to 67½. St. Paul from 45 to 46, and the preferred from 79¼ to 79¾, the closing sales being at a slight reaction. Erie advanced from 17¼ to 17⅞, and Lake Shore from 66¼ to 66¾, the former closing at 17¾ and the latter at 66½. Western Union declined to 76⅛, and closed at 76¼, against 76⅞ yesterday. Pacific Mail ranged between 35⅛ and 35½. Missouri Pacific fell off from 12½ to 11½ and subsequently recovered. Fort Wayne rose to 102 and New-Jersey Central to 108. The express shares were weak and lower with the exception of Adams, which remained firm at 111¾@112.

The money market to-day exhibited the extreme ease that has characterized it of late, and large amounts of capital were seeking employment, the extreme rates for call loans having been 2½ and 4 ℘ cent. Time loans are negotiated at equally low rates, but the demand is not large from any class of borrowers. Discounts were unchanged. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $400,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £9,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance. Consols declined ⅛ ℘ cent. at London, both for money and the account, the closing quotations being respectively 94 1-16 and 94 3-16. United States bonds continue firm, especially for 10-40s, which were ¼ ℘ cent. higher, closing at 106@106⅛. Old 1865s were quoted at 105⅞@106⅛, 1867s at 109½@109⅝, and new 5s at 106¼@106⅜. Erie was steady at 15⅝ for the common, and lower for the preferred, which closed at 31, a decline of 1 ℘ cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet, the demand having been light, while the supply of bills was small. The rates for actual business were $4 85¾@$4 86 for long and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand sterling. The gold speculation displayed rather more activity than usual, and the price advanced from 113⅛ to 113⅜, closing at the highest point. It does not appear likely that any specie will be shipped by to-morrow's steamers, but it is expected that exports will be made on Saturday, provided the supply of sterling does not increase in the meantime. The strength of the gold market to-day was due to the payment into the Treasury of $2,600,000 gold in payment for the new 5 ℘ cent. bonds. This will be disbursed in due course as the called bonds, which the Syndicate were unable to secure, are presented to the Treasury for redemption, the payments to-day on this account having to-day reached over $400,000. The thirtieth and thirty-first calls for bonds, which matured to-day, were respectively for $12,785,350 and $5,000,000, the former being for the account of the Syndicate, and the latter for the Sinking Fund. The rates on gold loans to-day were 2½ ℘ cent. interest for carrying to flat. At San Francisco, $40,000 coin and $12,500 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were strong and prices advanced ⅛ to ⅜ ℘ cent. An active demand prevailed throughout the day and some large orders were filled for New-England investors and institutions. In railroad mortgages there was a general advance of ¼ to 1½ ℘ cent. in prices, the largest dealings having been in the Pacific issues, Chicago and North-western, and Milwaukee and St. Paul. The greatest advance was in Missouri, Kansas and Texas Sinking Funds, C., C. and I. C. Firsts, and Southern Pacific of Missouri. State bonds were firm for Tennessees and District of Columbia 3.65s, the last named advancing to 73½.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $3,440,295, against $3,952,584 for the corresponding week in 1875, $4,345,950 in 1874. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $32,939,232, against $30,758,635 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $37,019,358 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

Gold receipts	$3,385,243 31
Gold payments	485,468 70
Gold balance	49,804,266 35
Currency receipts	1,072,463 17
Currency payments	839,446 40
Currency balance	37,721,092 19
Customs	719,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 15.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American gold	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5-20s, 1881, coupon	118¼	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅛	122⅜
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 86	$4 85¾@$4 86
New-York Central	114½	117
Rock Island	109⅝	110⅜
Pacific Mail	35⅝	35½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45⅛	46
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	79¼	79½
Lake Shore	66⅜	66½
Chicago and North-western	43⅞	45
Chicago and North-western Pref'd	65⅞	67⅛
Western Union	76⅞	76⅜
Union Pacific	70	70
Toledo and Wabash	6	6
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	117¼	117¼
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	108
Panama	130¼	130¼
Erie	17⅞	17¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	22¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	5
Harlem	144	144
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20½	20¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	30½	30¾
Michigan Central	61¼	60¾
Illinois Central	99½	100
Missouri Pacific	13¼	12¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	117½	114¾	5,600
Del. and Hudson Canal	122	121¾	250
Erie	17⅞	17¼	12,950
Morris and Essex	103⅞	103⅞	182
Lake Shore	66⅝	66¼	17,000
Wabash	6	6	200
North-western	45⅛	44	18,600
North-western, Preferred	67½	65⅞	8,500
Rock Island	110½	109⅝	16,440
Fort Wayne	102	102	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	46	45	12,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	79¾	79¼	3,000
Pittsburg	93⅝	93⅝	820
Del., Lack. and Western	117½	117⅛	540
New-Jersey Central	108	107¾	540
Michigan Central	61	60¾	325
Illinois Central	100	100	320
Union Pacific	70	69¾	300
Chicago and Alton	105	105	100
C., C., C. & I	56	56	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20¼	20¼	250
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	30¾	30¾	100
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅜	22	200
Missouri Pacific	12½	11½	5,700
New-Jersey Railroad	140	140	400
Western Union	76⅝	76⅛	26,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20⅜	20⅜	200
Pacific Mail	35½	35⅛	2,300
Iron Mountain	25	24¾	250
Canton	45	45	100
Adams Express	112	112	368
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	90⅛	90	160
American Express	66¼	65	527
United States Express	76	75	95
Maryland Coal	18	18	900
Alton and Terre Haute Pf.	22⅞	22½	200
Kansas and Texas	11	10¾	300
St. L., K. C. and N.	6	6	100
Consolidation Coal	48	48	100
Total sales			143,427

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	125¾	126¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123	123¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123¼	123½
United States 5-20s 1864, registered*	115	....
United States 5-20s 1864, coupons*	115	....
United States 5-20s 1865, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s 1865, coupons	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s 1865, new, reg	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s 1865, new, coupons	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s 1867, registered	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s 1867, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s 1868, registered	123¾	124
United States 5-20s 1868, coupons	123¾	124
United States 10-40s registered	117⅝	118
United States 10-40s coupons	120¾	121
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅝	118⅞

* Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $97,000 for interest and $508,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,076,000
Gold balances	820,300
Currency balances	930,461

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$69,133 152
Currency balances	3,696,402
Gold exchanges	3,692,374
Gold balances	468,847

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	N. Y. 6s, Gold C.'87	117
Ala. 5s, '86	31	N. Y. 6s, Gold Ln.'83	117
Ala. 8s, '86	30½	N. Y. 6s, Gold Ln.'91	119
Arkansas 6s. Fund.	45	N. Y. 5s, Gold, 1876	110
A. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	18	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17¼
A. 7s, M. & L. R.	18	N. C. 6s, old, Ap.&Oc.	17
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	18	N.C.N.C.R., Ja.&Ju.	55
Connecticut 6s	106	N.C.N.C.R., Ap.&O.	55½
Georgia 6s	93½	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J	42
Ga. 7s, new bds	100	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O.	42
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101	N. C. Fdg. Act. '66	10½
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	102¾	N. C. Fdg. Act, '68	9½
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. N. Bds., J.&J.	9
Illinois Coup. 6s, 77	102	N. C. N. Bds. A.&O.	8½
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. Spl. Tax, cl. 1.	3½
Illinois War Loan	102½	N. C. Spl. Tax, cl. 2.	3
Kentucky 6s	102½	N. C. Spl. Tax, cl. 3.	2¾
Louisiana 6s	43½	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
La. 6s, new bds	43½	Ohio 6s, 1886	109
La. 6s, New F. Debt.	43½	Rhode Island 6s	109
La. 7s, Peniten	43½	South Carolina 6s	35
La. 6s, Levee bds	44	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July.	33
La. 8s, L. bds	33½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc.	33
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	44	S. C. Fdg. Act. 1866.	33
La. 8s of 1910	12½	S. C. L. C., '89, J.& J.	33
Michigan 6s, '78-79	102	S. C. L. C., '89 A.&O.	33
Mich. 6s, '83	104	S. C. 7s, of 1888	33
Mich. 7s, '90	108½	S. C. N. Fd'ble Bds.	4⅞
Mo. 6s due in '76	100⅞	Tenn. 6s, old	43
Mo. 6s due in '77	100¾	Tenn. 6s, new Bds.	43¼
Mo. 6s due in '78	100¾	Tenn. 6s, new series.	43½
Mo. 6s due in '79	101	Texas 10s, of 1876	103
Fund. bds. due '94-95	102	Va. 6s, old	36½
L.B. due '81 to '91 inc.	102	Va. 6s, N. Bds., '66	38
A. or Univ. due 1902	102	Va. 6s, N. Bds., '67	38
Han.&St.Jo. due '76	100½	Va. 6s, Con. Bds	75
H. & St. Jo. due '86	102	Va. 6s, ex-ma. coup.	68¾
H. & St. Jo. due '87	102	Va. 6s, Con.2d series.	45½
N. Y. Reg. Bt'y L'n	104⅝	Va. 6s, Def. Bds	9
N. Y. Coup. Bt'y L'n	104⅝	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	73⅛
N.Y.6s, Gold Reg.'87	116½		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Hanover	87
American Exchange	114	Importers & Traders	190⅛
Butchers & Drovers	135	Manhattan	148
Central National	100	Market	113
Chatham	136	Mechanics'	140
City	300	Mercantile	104
Commerce	115	Merchants'	119⅛
Corn Exchange	135	Nassau	103
East River	105	New-York	129
First National	200	Ninth National	81
Fulton	152	North America	99
Gallatin National	129	Phenix	94½
German American	79	State of New-York	105
Grocers	94		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	103½	...
City 6s, New	108½	108⅝
Camden & Amboy Railroad	140	140½
Pennsylvania Railroad	53½	55⅝
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	51½	51⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¾	63⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	46
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21⅞	22
Northern Central Railroad	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	51
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105	105¼

The Directors of the American Coal Company have declared a dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable on and after March 10.

Mr. H. G. Dusenbury has been admitted to membership at the Gold Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Leather, sides	35,145
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Grease, pkgs	168
Broom-corn, bales	44	Moss, bales	29
Buck-wheat, bbls	11	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,463
Beans, bbls	1,094	Pork, pkgs	340
Cotton, bales	1,739	Beef, pkgs	947
C. S. Oil, bbls	85	Lard, tcs	1,073
Dried Fruit, pkgs	29	Cut-meats, pkgs	241
Eggs, bbls	4,331	Butter, pkgs	3,381
Flour, bbls	7,834	Cheese, pkgs	885
Wheat, bushels	39,700	Dressed Hogs, No	455
Corn, bushels	35,680	Pecans, pkgs	109
Oats, bushels	33,740	Resin, bbls	447
Barley, bushels	5,000	Spirits Turp., bbls	12
Malt, bushels	3,958	Skins, bales	62
Peas, bushels	624	Starch, pkgs	850
Rye, bushels	200	Stearine, pkgs	50
Meal, bbls	1,200	Tea, pkgs	6,401
Meal, bags	775	Tow, bales	101
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pkgs	73
Grass-seed, bags	1,335	Tobacco, hhds	180
Hops, bales	394	Tobacco, pkgs	185
Hides, No	219	Whisky, bbls	475
Hides, bales	793	Wool, bales	87
Lead, pigs	298		

COTTON—There has been less call for supplies for early delivery at essentially unaltered prices....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c. ℘ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 643 bales, (of which — bales were on last evening,) including 110 bales to shippers, 368 bales to spinners, and 165 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been unusually light at a further slight decline in values, closing weak....Sales have been reported since our last of 5,200 bales, (of which 1,600 bales were on last evening and 3,600 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 29-32c.; March, 13 1-32c.; April, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; May, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; June, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; July, 13 15-16c.; August, 14 1-16c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ℘ ℔.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,739 bales, and at the shipping ports were 17,537 bales, against 25,370 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 60,453 bales, against 63,923 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,242,450 bales, against 2,781,059 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 19,215 bales; to the Continent, 18,068 bales; stock in New-York, 157,191 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 895,679 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	12¼	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	11⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞	Middling	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rain-storm seriously impeded business in produce and merchandise....Trade in State and Western Flour has been on a very moderate scale, in nearly all instances. Low grades have been held with some show of confidence, on restricted offerings, but have been less freely dealt in. Medium and high grades have been in light demand at about late quotations. Straight Minnesota Extras have been sought after, to some extent, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 50; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 25; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 60, mainly at $5 90@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 15@$7 25, chiefly at $6 25@$6 75, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 50@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Tenesee, $5 65@$7 25 (the latter rate an extreme) ℘ bbl. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly Western and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been inactive since our last, with prices quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 30@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at firm prices....We quote at from $4 10@$5 05 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 360 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in fair request for shipment at unchanged figures....We quote at from $2 75@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 1,450 bbls., including 300 bbls. good Yellow Western at $2 95, and 900 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50, delivered....Corn-meal, in bags has been selling, in small lots, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, ℘ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour has been in slack demand, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to choice, ℘ 100 ℔., the latter an extreme....Oat-meal has been very dull and more or less nominal in price, within the range of $5 75@$8 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been generally very quiet. Spring Winter Wheat has been offered with more urgency and quoted about 2c. a bushel lower without leading to much activity. The export demand was light, checked, in part, by the firmer range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been held with some show of confidence, but has been very dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 35,000 bushels at $1 34 for strictly prime No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, in store, (5,000 bushels) for export; $1 25 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 06@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, small lots, part in store; $1 03 for rejected Spring....Corn has been comparatively dull, and again quoted lower. Little export demand noted....Sales have been reported since our last of only 31,000 bushels for early delivery, at 63¾c.@63½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 62½c.@63c., (nominally,) for new Low Mixed do.; 60c.@64c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 64c. for prime steamer, afloat; 58½c.@59c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 63½c.@64½c. for new Yellow Southern; 61c.@68c. for poor to fancy new White Southern, (the latter an extreme rate for a small lot,) mainly at 65c. for very good, afloat, and 64¼c. for new Yellow Pennsylvania....And for forward delivery, a limited inquiry has been noted, at a further slight reduction in prices, closing weak....Sales have been reported of 13,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, including 5,000 bushels February delivery, seller's option (in settlement,) at 63½c.; and 8,000 bushels, 5th to 10th March, reported at 64c. ℘ bushel....Rye has been in limited request at easier rates, with State good to strictly choice quoted at 88c.@92c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@90c.; and Western, 86c.@88c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bushels State at 88c.@90c., mainly at 88c. ℘ bushel....Barley dull, heavy, and irregular, with sales reported of only 2,000 bushels fair two-rowed State at 75c. ℘ bushel....Barley Malt continues in very limited demand, within the nominal range of $1 15@$1 45 for poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 10@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 10 for two-rowed do. do....Canada Peas have been recently attracting very little attention, and have been quoted somewhat nominal, with prime, in bond, to arrive, quoted at $1 02@$1 03 asked, and $1 as the best bid....Buckwheat continues very dull, with prime State quoted nominally 58c.@60c. ℘ bushel....Oats have been quoted about steady, on, however, a restricted business, the dealings having been wholly in car lots. Prime to choice Mixed and White offered sparingly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 22,000 bushels at 48c.@51½c. for fair ordinary to about prime White State; 48c.@51c. for White Western; 46c.@48½c. for Mixed Western; 48c. for New-York No. 2; and 46½c. for New-York No. 3....Hay and Straw as last quoted....Feed slow of sale within the previous range, with the main dealings reported on the basis of $16 50@$18 for 40@60 ℔. stock, ℘ ton....Clover Seed without further change of moment as to values; offerings fair, demand moderate; sales reported of 850 bags prime State at 13¼c. ℘ ℔....Of Calcutta Linseed, sales have been made of 4,500 bags Linseed, per Edith Warren, at $1 85, gold, four months, and 3,000 bags do., from store, at $1 87½, gold, four months.

HEMP—Dull; quotations as in our last. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts, at 3½c., currency, ex ship.

OILS—From all sources the inquiry for supplies is very light....Whale and Sperm have been quoted steady, but have been inactive....Linseed has been slow of sale, with prices quoted as favoring purchasers. Lard, Red, Neatsfoot, Cod, Cocoa-nut, Cotton-seed, and Palm Oils have been very quiet, within our range. Menhaden-oil has been held above the views of buyers, and has been comparatively dull....We quote: Crude Whale, 63c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 62½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 90; Bleached Sperm, $1 90@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 @$1 06 for good to prime, and 80c.@95c. for No. 1, and 70c.@80c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 65c.@67½c.; Linseed-oil, 58c.@60c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls., Menhaden, 48c.@50c.; Bleached do., 55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 52c.@53c.; Yellow do., 57½c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 60c.@62½c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 24c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¾c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92½c.; Cod, 60c.@68c.; Neats foot, 85c.@$1 20; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut Oil, 11½c.@13¼c.; Tanners' Oil, 47c.@50c.; Lubricating Oil, 25c.@35c.

PETROLEUM—Trade has been very moderate generally....Crude inactive to-day at 7⅞c., in bulk, and 10⅞c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined, for early delivery, in light demand, and quoted at the close at 13¾c.@14c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20⅜c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅝c. 13¾c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13½c.

PROVISIONS—A fairly active inquiry has been noted for Pork for early delivery at very firm prices. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 50 for uninspected, and 65 bbls. Family Mess at $22....Western Prime Mess quoted at $21; Extra Prime, new, $17 50, ℘ bbl. Sales, 350 bbls. Western Prime Mess, uninspected, at $21, and 65 bbls. Extra Prime, uninspected, at $17 50 ℘ bbl....Business for forward delivery has been very tame, buyers and sellers having been wide apart in their views as to values. Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close $22 30@$22 75; March, $22 45@$22 65; April, $22 55@$22 75; May, $22 60@$22 90; June, $22 60@$23 ℘ bbl., without transactions....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at 10¼c.@10½c. for heavy to light ℘ ℔....Western Hogs at 10c....Cut-meats have been more freely dealt in and quoted firmer. Sales reported of 25,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@13½c. for 11 to 13 ℔. average; 50 bxs. Bellies at 11⅞c. for heavy; 50 tcs. Bellies, 13 to 14 ℔., at 12¾c.; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, on private terms; 200 bxs. Backs, Boston delivery, on private terms; 70 bbls. Pigs Tongues at $16; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¼c.@10½c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams, 15c.@15½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 9c. for prompt delivery....Bacon has been quite actively sought after at advanced prices....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Western Long Clear, 12c. do. Short Clear, 12⅝c.@12¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12⅝c. Sales, 300 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 12⅝c.; and 200 bxs. Cumberland, delivered free on board, March option, at 12⅛c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11¼c., Short Clear at 11¾c., Short Rib at 11½c....Western Steam Lard has been in brisk demand for early delivery for refining purposes, as well as for shipment, at improved prices, closing strong....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,575 tcs. prime at $13 06¼@$13 20, closing at $13 20; also, 220 tcs. choice at $13 20@$13 25. Included in the sales were 1,300 tcs. prime, and 220 tcs. choice for shipment....And for forward delivery, an active business has been reported at higher prices....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13 15@$13 25; March, $13 22½@$13 25; April, $13 37½; May, $13 50@$13 52½; June, $13 57½@$13 65....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., February, at $13 15; 750 tcs., March, at $13 15@$13 20; 3,500 tcs., April, at $13 3[illegible]@$13 37½; 3,000 tcs., May, at $13 45@$13 50....A good demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been quoted stronger, with sales reported of 125 tcs. at 13c.@13¼c.; also, small lots of No. 1 at 12⅝c.@12¾c....Refined Lard has been in good request and strong in price; quoted for the Continent at 13 7-16c., and for the West Indies at 12¾c. Sales have been reported of 1,200 tcs. for the Continent on private terms, and 750 tcs. for the West Indies, part at $12 75@$13....Beef has been firm, and is in fair request. We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $15 50@$16 for Extra Packed, ℘ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32@$33....Beef Hams have been quoted firm at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $23 50@$24 for good do., but inactive....Very little change has recently occurred in the line of the Butter trade. Only the finer makes have been in anything like fair demand; these have been firm, on light offerings....Most other qualities have been comparatively plenty, and quoted as depressed, on a slow movement....We quote at from 22c.@33c. for ordinary to choice State; 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do. (selections,) the latter rate an extreme; 15c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy in small lots; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to choice Rolls....The inquiry for Cheese has been fair, mainly for the best makes, holders of which have been quite confident in their views as to values....We quote on the basis of from 11c.@14¼c. for fair to strictly fancy State Factory, (the latter rate an extreme,) and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....The dealings in fresh Eggs have been comparatively moderate, within the range of from 16c.@20c. for fair to fancy stock, the latter an extreme, chiefly at 16½c.@18c. ℘ dozen; offerings unusually liberal....Tallow firm and in fair demand, with sales of 165,000 ℔. very good to strictly prime at 9¼c.@9 5-16c....Also, 71 tcs. Grease, part at 9½c. for White....Stearine continues in fair request, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c., and City 13⅛c. ℘ ℔. Sales, 30,000 ℔. Western at 13¼c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Quiet, but steady; sales 600 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Trade in this line has been comparatively moderate, partly for shipment, with values ruling essentially as last quoted. Sales include 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@17c.; 100 cases Seedleaf, sundry lots, at 7c.@25c.; 84 cases do. 1873 crop, State, on private terms; 166 cases 1874 crop, New-England, at 8c.@11c.; 150 cases 1874 crop, Ohio, on private terms, and 50 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady at $1 13 ℘ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Rather more activity has been noted in the line of berth freights, with rates ruling somewhat stronger, especially for accommodation for Grain and Provisions. And in the chartering line business has been moderate with tonnage for Grain and Petroleum in most request, and rates quoted generally firm....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 tons Measurement Goods at 15s.; 23 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 230 tons Slate, delivered free on board, at 20s.; and, by steam, 350 bales Cotton, part at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ ℔.; 40,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Corn, at 8d. ℘ 56 ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, and 8,000 bushels do. at 8¾d. ℘ 60 ℔.; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. ℘ tierce; 35 tons Leather, in lots, reported at 60s.@70s.; 800 bxs. Bacon and Lard at 32s. 6d.@35s.; and 6,500 bxs. Cheese, on private terms, quoted at 40s. asked. Also a British ship, 1,116 tons, with general cargo, from Norfolk, reported at 31s. And a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ½d. ℘ ℔....For London, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms; 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℘ tierce; 60 tons heavy Goods at 30s. ℘ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d., and 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. @9d.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s., and 1,500 pkgs. Provisions (part through freight) on private terms, quoted 35s.@40s. ℘ ton....For Hull, by steam, 4,500 Staves on private terms....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian brig, 237 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, 418 tons, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 8d. ℘ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 456 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 1½d. ℘ quarter, and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at 17-32d. ℘ ℔....For Dunkirk, a bark, with Cotton and Corn, from New-Orleans, reported at 15-16c. ℘ ℔., and 20c. ℘ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 700 tcs. Lard at about 1.75 reichmarks....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 476 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d.; another, 394 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. do., from do., at the same rate....For Genoa, a bark, with Tobacco, from New-Orleans, reported at 40s....For the Mediterranean, a British brig, 226 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, rumored on private terms....For Java, an American bark, hence, with about 19,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 33c.@35c. ℘ case....For Pernambuco, a German brig, 160 tons, hence, with Flour, &c., reported at $1 10 ℘ bbl....For St. John, N. F., a British schooner, 151 tons, hence with Flour, Provisions, &c., reported at 65c.@70c. ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 15—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 31.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £9,000.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 33,000 bales, of which 26,000 were American. Cotton to arrive, weaker; sellers at last night's prices; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 6,000 quarters, of which 5,000 quarters are American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 9-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn 27s. 6d.@28s. 3d. ℘ quarter for New Mixed Western, and 28s.@29s. 9d. for old do. Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 5d. ℘ cental for average California White, and 9s. 3d.@10s. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 39s. ℘ quarter for Canadian.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarn and fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped January, at 6 5-16d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 59s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 15—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10½d.@10⅝d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 42s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 23s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum, [illegible] American.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera)—Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Violetta Colville, Signor Bugamini.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Lesle, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

EAGLE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

What puzzles most people about the Babcock affair is this—and it is an act of justice to bring it to the notice of his counsel—that, whereas, before the trial it was stated freely in all the papers that the famous telegrams admitted of a ready and satisfactory explanation, we see now nothing but a strenuous effort to keep them out of the evidence. And yet we are told that they meant no harm. Then why not admit them without objection, and show their innocent character? The man who tells the truth, and has done no wrong, has nothing to fear. Counsel must, indeed, be allowed to conduct a case in their own way, whether they are acting for or against an accused person, and until both sides are heard, it would be most unjust to pronounce judgment on either. Yet it is quite clear that the course taken in reference to these telegrams imposes a greater responsibility than ever on Gen. BABCOCK'S advisers, and will be far indeed from lessening that necessity for a frank and thorough explanation which the defendant's own friends have all along promised to afford.

The King of Spain has opened the Cortes with a speech in which he makes some statements in reference to the state of affairs in his Empire which deserve to be regarded as news. He says that the "ill-advised Prince" who leads the insurgents has "been reduced to powerlessness." It may be so, but still the war goes on. Why not stop it, since the enemy is powerless? The King's negotiations with the United States give promise of a "prompt and satisfactory settlement." That is very good news, especially as to the "prompt" part of it—but unfortunately, we cannot see any evidence of its truth on this side of the Atlantic. For the people in Cuba are still oppressed, the insurrection is not quelled, the property of American citizens is constantly being seized, and altogether the state of the island is such as to cause the gravest doubts as to the power of Spain to restore order. Then what do all these fine words of the King come to? If he can restore order in Cuba, or in Spain itself, by all means let him do it; but the grievances of American citizens in "the Gem of the Antilles" will not always go unregarded, of that he may be assured.

We are not surprised to learn that the Democratic Joint Committee, appointed by the recent caucus to cook up a "financial policy," will have nothing ready to submit to a patient public on Thursday. The ingredients will not mix. So the leaders are half-inclined to let them alone, and turn their attention to the Presidential campaign. It would be idle to deny that they have a fine field before them there. To decide on candidates may be difficult; but far harder is it to decide on their principles. There is the chief stumbling-block of the Democratic Party to-day. A [illegible] cause never lacks a leader—but suppose you have no cause? That is the plight our Democratic friends are in. The *World* has given them advice which might have saved them from their present dilemma, but when the *World* gives good advice to its party, no one seems to heed it. The so-called leaders at Washington might do worse even now than take the cue from New-York.

The most striking economy of this session of Congress has been effected in the reduction of the Fortification Appropriation bill from three millions and a half to three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. What is perhaps more remarkable still is the fact that the committee was unanimous in reporting the bill, and that it passed without dissent and without debate. Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New-York, whose moral influence in the House comes out very strongly on an occasion like this, had charge of the bill, and very clearly explained the reasons for making such sweeping reductions on its items. The chief of these were a million and a quarter for the armament of fortifications, half a million for the manufacture of arms at national armories, and half a million for ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies. It was shown by Mr. WHEELER that we have already on hand several millions of dollars' worth of useless guns and projectiles, and that it was probable that by the time we came to need the weapons for which three millions of dollars were asked, the advance of improvement in their manufacture elsewhere would make them practically useless, too. We shall be able to turn out engines of war with all needful celerity when the occasion arises, and the wise conclusion was reached of stopping further manufacture of arms till we are likely to need them. Meanwhile, all guns and projectiles already antiquated are to be sold for the benefit of the Treasury.

The arrest in England of WINSLOW, the Boston forger, proves that he has been credited with more sagacity than he possessed. Instead of fleeing to any of the countries in which he would have been safe from the operation of an extradition treaty, he made his way to England, where, of all places in the world, he was most likely to be found when "wanted" by the Police, and from which he could most readily be taken. Professional rogues usually exhibit more "smartness" than this; but WINSLOW was not a professional rogue. And his statement that the few thousand dollars found among his effects is all he has, is not unreasonable. He probably muddled away his plunder, and plunged deeper and deeper into crime, with the vague notion that he would, somehow, come out all right and redeem himself.

SENATOR THURMAN'S SUBSTITUTE.

If Senator THURMAN's language in the Democratic caucus the other evening has been correctly reported, it goes far to prove that no honest action on the financial question can be expected from even the most intelligent and upright of the Democratic leaders. The evasive policy of that party indicates that they intend to merely temporize with the question, and, at the best, to patch up some scheme which may be construed as a "soft-money" or a "hard-money" measure, to suit the prevailing sentiment of different sections of the country. Senator THURMAN is reported as saying that he thought the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act would be fatal, but that a measure providing for the payment of one-fourth of the Customs duties in greenbacks would be an acceptable substitute. How any man of his reputed intelligence can seriously advocate such a scheme as a substitute for the resumption of specie payments passes comprehension. To provide for specie payments by curtailing the uses to which specie is put, and by enlarging the domain of paper, would be about as sensible as to attempt to save a man from drowning by holding his head under water.

The Senator is not alone, however, among the professed advocates of resumption in his support of this delusion. The argument advanced in its favor is, that by refusing to accept greenbacks in payment of Customs dues the Government is discrediting its own promises, and thereby adding to their depreciation, and that if they should be accepted for the purpose in lieu of gold, they would be brought to par. This argument betrays an utter misconception of the true cause of the depreciation of the currency. That cause, as we have often pointed out, is redundancy, and can be overcome only by the permanent reduction of the volume of the currency. It is a mistake to suppose that because the Customs dues have always been payable in coin, the acceptance of greenbacks for the purpose would make them worth as much as coin, or, indeed, have any effect on their value. Before the suspension of specie payments, all the dues to the Government were payable in coin. If the theory is true why did the greenbacks ever become depreciated? They were accepted in lieu of coin, and therefore ought, according to this view of the case, to have been worth as much as coin. The simple answer to this argument is that a debt takes its value from the article in which it is payable, instead of the article taking its value from the previous value of the debt. Customs dues are a debt due to the Government. Being payable in coin, the debt is worth coin to the Government. If it should be made payable in greenbacks, it would be worth only whatever greenbacks might be worth. The greenbacks would not be advanced to par with the medium in which the debt was formerly payable, but the debt would be depreciated to a level with the greenbacks. If the Government or an individual accepts a depreciated article in payment of a debt, that acceptance does not enhance the value of the article but simply depreciates the debt. If the Government should accept iron tokens instead of gold and silver in payment of duties, would iron thereby become worth as much as gold? The only result would be that the Treasury would have iron instead of gold in its vaults. The case is precisely similar to that of the greenback. The acceptance of greenbacks for Customs dues would have no effect whatever on the value of the greenbacks, but would degrade the Customs revenues to the same rank as the internal and other currency revenues.

Such a measure would not only dishearten every true friend of resumption, and render our country a laughing-stock to the world, but would strike a serious blow at our national credit. What hope could be entertained for a nation which would deliberately set about returning to specie payments by driving what little specie it had left out of the country, and by substituting therefor its irredeemable paper money? With whatever professions of regard for the public credit and of a desire for a return to the specie standard the measure might be heralded, the act itself would give the contradiction to them.

Not only this, but the scheme would directly impair the power of the Government and of the country to return to specie payments, by lessening the stock of specie both in the vaults of the Treasury and in the hands of the people. The coin disbursements of the Treasury would remain the same, while the receipts would be diminished to the extent for which greenbacks should be substituted for coin. The demand for gold for the payment of duties would be lessened, and a smaller amount of coin would remain in the country. When specie payments were really restored, it would be necessary to make up the deficit from abroad.

We have already exposed the fallacy that a decrease in the demand for gold would lessen its price in currency. The value of gold is approximately the same the world over. The only difference which can exist between its value in one country and its value in another is the cost of transporting it from one to the other. It is the value of the paper currency which determines the nominal price of gold when specie payments are suspended, and that value is mainly dependent upon the volume of the circulation. The only way in which its value can be enhanced is by reducing its amount, and by making adequate provision for its early redemption in coin.

THE REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMISSION.

The literature of the canal frauds is becoming a little confusing. The Governor's commission have just presented to the Legislature, along with about 3,000 pages of printed testimony, a document which they call their "first report." But, as most newspaper readers know, that commission issued, during the three months preceding the election, twelve reports upon separate items of their work of investigation. To these they refer under the rather curious title of "annual reports," and promise that three more, dealing with similar matters of detail "will be submitted at an early day." But for the political engagements of Messrs. BIGELOW, MAGONE, and VAN BUREN, they would probably have been submitted earlier. The Commissioners take pains to say, however, that they have given the work of canal investigation their "most unremitting and exclusive attention," so that there may be other reasons to account for the marvelous industry of the Commissioners before election and their apparent lapse into inactivity after it.

The "first report" now submitted is in the nature of a general summary of the results of the investigation. These are, briefly, that the canals are not a paying investment, that their management has been bad, that a greater concentration of authority is required, and that more certain methods for the punishment of fraudulent officials and contractors ought to be provided. As to the first point, during a period of rather more than fifty years, the canals have cost the State some twenty-eight millions of dollars in excess of their revenues. In other words, the tax-payers of the State have been compelled to pay for the last half century an annual subsidy of $560,000 for the encouragement of transportation over their inland waterways. Against this expenditure we have canal property, which may or may not become a remunerative one. At present its inroads on the Treasury are increasing. Gov. TILDEN'S pet scheme of reducing canal tolls left us last year with a total deficiency, chargeable against the canals, of about a million and a half, or nearly three times the average annual deficiency since the canals were constructed. As a large proportion of unproductive canal expenditure is accounted for by the cost of the lateral canals, it is to be regretted that the Commissioners have only been able "to touch incidentally" on that branch of the subject.

As to the methods of canal frauds, the commission add nothing to the facts already known. Contracts have been let on conditions which exclude honest contractors, and the larger jobs coming under the head of "extraordinary repairs," have been by their terms limited almost exclusively to large capitalists. The measuring and estimating of contractors' work have been done by incompetent and corrupt political appointees, with the results which might be expected from such supervision. The Canal Board has at various times used its discretionary power for the "relief" of contractors, to the prejudice of the State, and when that nondescript body has not proved pliable enough, the Legislature has stepped in to legalize systematic evasion and fraud. The State's own agents have been found, for the most part, on the side of the swindlers. As one result of this conspiracy, it is stated that since 1867 the extraordinary repairs on the canals have amounted to about eight millions and a half, a sum closely corresponding with the total of the canal debt at the close of the fiscal year. Of these expenditures, the commission believe that fully seventy per cent.—say six millions of dollars—"have been inconsiderate, unwise, and unprofitable to the State."

About the amount of fraudulent expenditures, the commission are rather less definite. They have obtained restitution of some forty thousand dollars—rather more than enough to pay their expenses—and they recommend that suit should be brought to recover some four hundred thousand dollars more. It will be readily conceded that these "form but a fraction of the amount that is due to the State from similar sources," though it is a pity that the commission were not able to indicate these sources in a more specific way. That part of their work they recommend should be undertaken by the Canal Board, who should also "be clothed with ample powers and authority for taking testimony."

The first remedy suggested for providing against a recurrence of these frauds is that responsibility for the administration of the canals should be concentrated in fewer hands. The Commissioners are apparently satisfied that the amendment to the State Constitution transferring the powers of the Canal Board to a Superintendent of Public Works would do all that is necessary toward curing the evil of divided responsibility. As that amendment will probably be accepted by the people next Fall, that branch of the subject is practically settled. Their second remedy is that there should be lodged "somewhere a more efficient power for the suspension or removal of offenders." The Governor has already been vested with absolute power for the suspension of accused officials, and the machinery already provided for their removal is as "efficient" as can reasonably be desired. The commission demand, further, that there should be provided "more specific, complete, and efficient laws for preventing and punishing abuses when disclosed," as well as other measures "for the vigorous prosecution and punishment of unfaithful servants." There was passed last session a series of three laws known as the "Civil Remedies acts," which were supposed to supply all the powers which had been heretofore wanting in our jurisprudence for the punishment of official peculation and for the recovery of money stolen by official aid or connivance from the public Treasury. One of these acts at least was drafted by Gov. TILDEN, and all three had his earnest approval and support. We have not heard of any demand on his part for legislation supplementary to them, and the commission have probably made their recommendations under this head without consultation with the State Executive. As to the vigor with which these instruments of prosecution are employed, that is mainly the affair of the Administration, of which two of the Commissioners are members. Altogether, it would appear that very little can be added, for the present at least, to our previous knowledge of the canal frauds, and that there are no recommendations to make for their prevention which have not already been carried into effect.

LEARNING TO SPELL.

The hum of the spelling bee is heard in all lands. Like the roll of the British drum, it is following the sun around the earth; or, to speak more accurately, it is going to meet the sun; for it starts from the west and goes eastward. We heard of it in England a few months ago; now its echo comes to us from Australia. Whether it will find favor in those lands, and continue to be heard there, is, of course, uncertain; but the probabilities are that it will do so. For the race and the fundamental characteristics of the people there are the same as they are here, the differences being accidental and the fruit of circumstance. It is very doubtful whether the French pepole could ever be brought to believe that there is either amusement or profit in spelling words as they are fished out of a dictionary. The Germans, with all their addiction to discipline and liking for detail, can hardly be imagined as standing in lines and stringing together gutturals and semi-gutturals; and as to Spaniards, their dignity and love of ease would protect them against the attacks of such a doleful pleasure, even were not the orthography of their language so simple in its conformity of sound to sign that there is little room in which to carry on a spelling contest. English seems to be the language of spelling-matches, no less because of that sad way of taking pleasure which centuries ago was remarked as characteristic of the race by which it is spoken, than because of the heterogeneous nature of its vocabulary, and the defiance of system and analogy in what is called its orthography.

The spelling match or spelling bee is not left without its peculiar text-book. A gentleman who has what, considering the modest bets that are made on the matches, is the happily accidental name of POOLER, has prepared a "little manual," which he hopes "may be found serviceable in keeping alive the interest and zeal already kindled for becoming better acquainted with the words of our language." But we think that in another paragraph he puts the thing better, when he says that spelling matches have "spread like a contagion over the land, till cities, villages and hamlets have all been smitten with the ravages of hard words." He hopes that these contests will make a generation of better spellers. Possibly they may do so, although that is very doubtful. But why cast a reproach upon this generation as to its spelling? Positively, its spelling is very good, as we have before had occasion to remark; and whatever may be its positive merit, comparatively it is much more commendable than any one of its predecessors. It could be easily proved by the comparison of the letters and other manuscripts of the present with those of the last generation, not to say with those of the generations still more remote, that the spelling of the English language has not only become more analogical, but that a conformity to established standards has become far more general with the progress of time—a fact which the intending reformers of our spelling would do well to take into consideration.

A glance at this manual of the spelling bee shows how difficult it is to be correct in this matter. Of course, all the words given are spelled correctly. Error in this respect would not only have been unpardonable, but almost impossible. The services of a good proof-reader, with Webster's, Worcester's or Stormouth's Dictionary at his hand, protects every writer against the effects of his own ignorance or of his carelessness in this respect. It is in the record of pronunciation that the difficulty lies. And this is a point of the highest importance, for it is in the conformity or nonconformity of sound to sign that the whole problem of difficult spelling lies. Naturally, our compiler goes astray chiefly as to words of Latin or of French origin. Thus he tells us that "bivouac" is pronounced *biv-wak*—a ridiculous caricature of the true pronunciation, from which his own division of the word, *bivou-ac*, should have saved him. So we are told that the pronunciation of "chamois" is *shammy*. As well might it have been recorded that the pronunciation of "chemise" is *shimmy*. There are, indeed, some persons who so pronounce it, but they are not authority for spelling matches, although they probably do take part in them. An example of a very bad sort of blunder, not at all peculiar to the book which is the occasion of our remarks, is the giving of *ong-nwe* as the pronunciation of "ennui." Now, *ong* does not at all represent the sound of the French *en*, which, indeed, is quite unrepresentable to eyes which have only English ears behind them. But if people cannot be taught to pronounce an adopted French word properly, it is far better that they should pronounce it as if it were English. That at least is honest, home-bred, and unpretending, and therefore could not be vulgar. It is very much better for any one to say *en-nwe* than *ong-nwe*. The latter is ridiculous; the former is not so. So, when we are told that the pronunciation of "monsieur" is *mo-seer*, we cannot but laugh. It is actually more absurd, if less funny, than the *mossoo* which JOHN LEECH put into the mouths of his traveling Cockneys. And what business has "monsieur" in a text-book for spelling matches in English? It is not English, even by transplantation. We have our "mister," badly corrupted from "master," and we have not even the semblance of a need of "monsieur," which has no more right to a place in an English dictionary than any other French word has. Another absurdity, not at all peculiar to this book, is the presence of the word "parquet," with the French pronunciation, as meaning the main body of seats in a theatre. Now, there is no such word. The French word, meaning the lower floor of the auditorium of a theatre, is *parterre*. It comes directly down from the earliest days of the theatre, when that part of the audience who could afford only the lowest price stood, in the rude structures of the time, *par terre*, upon the ground, there being no floor in that part of the theatre which in English was called the pit. How we in America came to call it the *parquet*, and think we were speaking French, is one of the undiscoverable mysteries. And why must an unfortunate contestant in a spelling-match be taught that "pleiades" spells the sound *ple-ya-des*? The pronunciation is *pli-a-des*, as the maker of such a book should have known. But what may we not expect when we are told that "prussic" is pronounced *prushic*, and that it means a poisonous acid, that "warrior" is pronounced *war-yur*, and that "withhold" is accented on the first syllable?

It is not for the purpose of criticising this book that we notice it in this place. It is probably quite as good as any other of its class; and not improbably there are intelligent and educated people who would find it in all respects conform to their standard of speech and writing. But our readers will see from this glance at a spelling-book by a common school teacher of more than thirty years' experience, how unsafe it is to accept any such book, however meritorious, as a final authority. Indeed, there is no authority in this matter of pronunciation and spelling and construction, but the usage of the best-bred people and the best writers. Familiarity with these is the best, if not the only, school of language; and it will generally be found that they—that is, the best-bred people and the best writers—are the very persons who have given least study, and who give least thought, to their pronunciation, their spelling, and their grammar.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The report of the Assembly Committee on the State Prisons will be presented to the Legislature to-day or to-morrow. The committee visited Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton prisons, and having previously inspected the Albany Penitentiary, were enabled to compare the workings of the best kind of prison management with what it would scarcely be an exaggeration to call the worst. To those who have given much attention to the subject of our State prisons, the report presents little that is new. Its chief value is the prominence it gives to the evils of a system which all parties are united in demanding shall be reformed, and in affording a guide to a more thorough examination than the limited time of the committee allowed it to make. Its members appear to have discharged their duties conscientiously and fearlessly, and without any expense to the State. Of the three prisons referred to, the most hopelessly mismanaged appears to be Clinton.

In the first place, it was built in a remote and inaccessible spot, because convict labor should not be brought into competition with that of "honest working men." All supplies transported to or from the prison, have to be carried by teams sixteen miles, over roads which can only be in good condition during the Summer months. The forest which once surrounded the prison has been so thoroughly destroyed that not a tree is now standing within six miles of it. About six hundred convicts are in confinement, all employed in mining or manufacturing nails. Their entire earnings fall greatly below the cost of the maintenance of the prison, and under the existing system, there is no prospect of the place being any more than the hopeless burden on the State it has been ever since it was built. In Sing Sing Prison, out of 1,480 convicts, 796 were unemployed when the committee visited it. The worst evils in the management of this prison the committee consider to be wastefulness and incapacity on the part of the governing officials, and their excessive costliness. Better discipline and more business-like management of this prison will be recommended, by which it may easily be made self-sustaining. At Auburn, more than one-half the convicts were unemployed, and the idlers were lying about on the benches in the shops, with ample opportunity to indulge themselves in such innocent amusements as quarreling and fighting with their work-knives. The day before the visit of the committee, this exhilarating exercise had been indulged in with much spirit, in consequence of which one of the participants was lying in the hospital suffering from a dangerous wound. The general appearance of the prison indicated neglect and wastefulness, the shops and passage-ways being absolutely filthy.

From these discouraging views of what management based on party politics can do for our penal institutions, it is some satisfaction to turn to the report of a prison which has never suffered from this curse. The Albany Penitentiary has been under the management of two men. The elder PILLSBURY planned and built it, employing convict labor in its construction. He governed the institution wisely and economically till advancing age compelled him, in 1873, to retire. His son, who had been laboriously trained in every detail of the management, succeeded to the Governorship, and holds it now. The prison pays a handsome annual revenue to Albany County, and the people are proud of their model institution. In 1874, the earnings of the convicts—the majority of them being on short terms—was $107,793; the expenditures were $86,248, leaving a surplus of $21,545. The cost of each convict per day, for food, is thirteen cents; in Sing Sing it is fifteen cents; in Auburn twelve and one-half cents; in Clinton seventeen cents. Every keeper or other officer in the Penitentiary knows he holds his place as long as he does his duty, and every prisoner that there is no way of escape when once he gets inside its walls. Strict adherence to ordinary rules of business management has made the Albany Penitentiary one of the model penal institutions of the country; a persistent disregard of them for party ends has made our State Prisons what they are now. It is, however, an encouraging sign for the future that the manifold evils of such a system are recognized, and that the recognition has been accompanied by a public demand for their abolition.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUGO AT THE BROOKLYN THEATRE.

A representation of considerable interest and power can be witnessed throughout this week at the Brooklyn Theatre. A drama new to English audiences was acted at this house on Monday evening, and will be played there until further notice. "Queen and Woman" is the title of the piece, and it is a translation from Victor Hugo's play of "Marie Tudor." The work, although by no means one of Hugo's best, has many points of strength. That the French author has dealt freely with the characters and events supplied him by history will be readily imagined. Written upward of forty years ago, at a period when romanticism had partisans who shrank from no exaggeration provided its results were vigorous and picturesque, "Marie Tudor" has all the excellences and all the defects of the works of the day. Its lines are grand and its color brilliant, but its truth as a picture appears, in this more prosaic age, sadly questionable, and, for lack of the atmosphere of romance which ought to surround the looker-on, much that would be effective seems so improbable as to be almost absurd. Yet, ill-suited though they are to the modern spirit, compositions of this sort have a charm and an influence of their own. They are not merely sketches of parlor-life or views culminating in a vulgar murder or death-scene. The passions which pervade them, bad though they are, are not ignoble, and the personages, strange as they show beside the beings one meets in modern society, are cast in no common mold. Hence the worth of such a drama as "Mary Tudor," whereof the characters and events are of no ordinary sort. A preface to the original piece gives, in a few words, the principal thought of the author when he wrote the work we now refer to. He sought to depict a Queen and a woman—a being "great as a Queen and true as a woman," and, to this end, he chose for his heroine the affianced of Philip of Spain. *Mary*, though betrothed, has for a favorite *Fabiano Fabiani*, a low-born Italian. *Fabiani* has become enamored of *Jane Talbot*, a scion of a noble house, who, unconscious of her origin, is the protégée and the promised bride of *Gilbert*, a poor artisan. The Italian seduces *Jane*, and, in so doing, incurs the wrath of *Mary* and of *Gilbert*. The *Queen* secures *Gilbert* as an ally, and, by the machinations of the angered sovereign and the acquiescence of the man, *Fabiani* falls from grace and is sentenced to the block. Womanlike, however, *Mary* relents and decides upon saving *Fabiani's* life. She therefore arranges to have him escape, but *Jane* succeeds in enabling *Gilbert*, who is also under sentence of death, to fly instead. *Mary* becomes aware of the plot and nearly thwarts *Jane's* plan. Then *Simon Renard*, the representative of the King of Spain, intervenes and, by a stratagem, *Fabiani* is sent to the scaffold after all, while *Gilbert* is restored to liberty. So runs the story of "Mary Tudor" in respect of its most important elements. Hugo has treated it with consummate art, although some accessory incidents make it more intricate than is necessary; the language of the French piece is, of course, above reproach. Messrs. Mackaye and Pritchard, who have furnished the version presented at the Brooklyn Theatre, have done well where they have confined themselves to their task of translation, and badly where they have sought to engraft the fruits of their own invention upon the parent tree. There is reason to be grateful that they have not done the latter too frequently. The so-called comic scenes between *Joshua*, the jailer, and the child in the third act are hardly worthy of introduction into "Humpty Dumpty," and the assignment to *Simon Renard* of any other motive of hatred for *Fabiani* than that of tenderness to his sovereign—an assignment evidently made to allow Mr. Mackaye to "write up" his part, and prove that he is a worse actor, even, than he sometimes is a dramatist—is sheer impertinence. On the other hand, Hugo's dialogue has been carefully handled, and the divisions of the drama have been judiciously respected. The impression of "Mary Tudor" is, therefore, good in no ordinary degree, the rendering, be it observed, bearing a very fair proportion to the requirements of the play. Miss Ida Vernon's personation of *Queen Mary* only falls short of the ideal character from lack of physique. As it is, if her countenance and voice do not express with the fullest eloquence the conflicting emotions which sway the sovereign and the woman, they convey no inadequate idea of their diversity and violence, and, at several stages of the action, the effect of Miss Vernon's acting is asserted by general and spontaneous applause. Miss Kate Claxton's portrayal of *Jane Talbot* merits hearty commendation. This lady constantly advances in her profession, and her latest performances almost lead one to doubt her identity with the artist whose pretty and pettish manners were, three or four years since, her chief claim to attention. *Jane Talbot*, although she yields to *Fabiani*, loves *Gilbert* deeply, recoils from deceiving him, and would lay down her own life to save that of the honest artisan. Miss Claxton paints both sides of the character, its maidenhood and its womanliness, with consummate skill, and while her first interview with *Gilbert* is full of attractive *ingénuité*, the terrible struggle between *Mary* and *Jane*, in the last act, when each trembles at the thought that her own lover is under the axe, finds her equal to its demands in point of fire and power. The male characters in "Mary Tudor" are decidedly inferior to the female rôles. *Gilbert*, whom Mr. Frederick Robinson delineates with a rather heavy touch, perhaps, but with an earnestness and a manliness of positive worth, is a rather colorless personage, and *Fabiano Fabiani*, whose disagreeable traits Mr. Arnott's artificial elegance does not keep out of sight for an instant, is the very reverse of sympathetic. Mr. J. Steele Mackaye, who represents *Simon Renard*, the cunning *deus ex machina* of the tale, does not distinguish himself as a comedian. Mr. Mackaye cannot be mistaken for a simpleton or an unintelligent man, but he will never be mistaken for an actor, except, perhaps, in a drawing-room, where the *raffinements* of his delivery may be noted by close observers. The other parts in "Marie Tudor" are placed in competent hands, and the *mise en scène* of the drama is of exceptional beauty and appropriateness. The entertainment, we have only to add, if indeed the addition be needed after the review of the piece and its interpretation which we have made room for, ought not to be overlooked even by New-York amusement-seekers. Works like Hugo's are too seldom brought out to pass unheeded, and, above all, when they are rendered with the care and liberality evident in the present achievement of the Brooklyn management. "Mary Tudor" was received, on Monday night, with every token of favor, and the curtain was raised anew after each of the four acts.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mme. Titiens sings in Brooklyn on Monday next.

Mr. Maurice Grau proposes to sail hitherward aboard the Germania, on to-morrow week.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's comedy of "Brass" will be brought out at the Park Theatre to-night.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening, by Miss Violetta Colville, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signor Bugamini, and Signor Carpi.

A concert, complimentary to Signor Agramonte, was tendered that gentleman by his pupils yesterday. It occurred at Chickering Hall, and the programme included vocal music only. The performers were Misses Collender, Kemlo, Franklin, Davis, Waters, and McGeachy; Mmes. Bulkley-Hills, de Agramonte, Ketchum, and Russell, and Messrs. Wilkie, Harton, Ellard, Dalton, and Saunders. Some fine female voices were heard, and the singing was generally good.

The season of English opera, under the management of Miss Kellogg, will commence at the Academy of Music on Feb. 28, and will extend over two weeks. The sale of seats begins next week at the Academy, at Schirmer's, and at Rullmann's. The programme for the first week's representations is as follows: Monday, "Martha;" Tuesday, "The Bohemian Girl;" Wednesday, "The Star of the North;" Thursday, "Ernani;" Friday, "Lucia;" Saturday matinee, ——; Saturday evening, "Maritana."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prohibitionists of Rhode Island will hold a convention in Providence on the 22d inst.

Ex-Congressman Stephen A. Cobb is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kansas.

A widely-published story that Western papers are being offered money to print a biography of Mr. Blaine is denied.

The Iowa Republican papers are calling for a State Convention early in May, so as to give the farmers a chance.

Gov. Hardin, Treasurer Mercer, and Attorney General Hockaday, of Missouri, all refuse to be candidates for re-election.

A paper in Vermont has made the discovery that no bill can be introduced into Congress without the consent of two-thirds.

The Dayton *Journal* thinks it would not make Ohio Republicans very unhappy if Blaine should grow into the Republican nomination, but it does not believe he will.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has private assurances from Washington that fully two-thirds of the Democratic members of the House are in favor of the immediate repeal of the Resumption act.

The Sandusky *Register* "happens to know" that Congressman Charles Foster, of Ohio, will do all in his power to secure a united delegation from that State in the National Republican Convention for Gov. Hayes.

State Senator Furlong, of Mississippi, who was a Colonel in the Union Army, and is now an "Independent Republican," has given $50 for the Lee Monument, and Southern papers are warmly commending the act.

The Democrats of New-Haven send a soft-money delegation to the Connecticut Democratic State Convention. A resolution indorsing Congressman Phelps' vote for the repeal of the Resumption act was unanimously adopted.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is very sure that Senator Morton will receive the solid vote of other States besides Indiana on the first ballot, and that he will develop a strength from the beginning that will surprise his opponents.

With one or two exceptions, the Ohio Democratic Congressmen were elected because of their greenback proclivities, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells them that if they prove false to their pledges they shall surely be defeated next Fall.

Mr. Isaac A. Powell, of Olney, Ill., asks for the Republican nomination for State Auditor as a recognition for the labor, time, and money he has expended for the furtherance of the success of the Republican Party, and the triumph of Republican principles.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills having been spoken of in Texas as a candidate for the United States Senate, one of the papers remarks: "We doubt Roger's range, but no one can doubt the honest sincerity of the man, and that is saying a good deal these latter days."

The Democratic National Committee is accused of sending an ex-Confederate General up into New-Hampshire to reconnoitre, and he is said to have returned with the report that the Amnesty bill and Hill's speech have had a bad effect, and that a large expenditure of money will be necessary to carry the State for the Democrats.

The legality of the ratification, in 1870, of an amendment to the Constitution of Minnesota is before the Supreme Court of the State. The question is whether a majority of all those voting at the election is required, or whether only a majority of those voting on the amendment is requisite. There were 26,636 votes for the amendment, and 2,3[illegible] against it, while the whole number of votes for Governor was 54,500.

OBITUARY.

HON. HORACE CLARK.

The death of Hon. Horace Clark, in Middletown, Conn., was recently announced. The deceased was born in Hartford, March 12, 1794. At the age of sixteen years he came to this City, and entered as an apprentice the printing-house of Jonathan Seymour, No. 49 John street, at that time the largest book printing office in the country. Among his fellow apprentices were the Harper Brothers, Thurlow Weed, and George P. Morris. He became a member of an artillery company called the City Guard, and was called out for three months' service during the war of 1812, and worked upon the intrenchments built across Brooklyn Heights to prevent the British troops from approaching New-York City, and for which service he received 160 acres of land. In 1813 he joined the New-York Typographical Society, and in 1817 he moved to Middletown, where he established a printing office, and where he ever after resided. Mr. Clark was an active politician in his younger days and was in politics a Whig. As early as 1823 he was elected a member of Common Council, and was a member of that board, as Councilman and Alderman, for twenty years. In 1846 he was elected Mayor, which office he held for four consecutive years. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1833 and held the office nearly the whole time until disqualified by age at seventy. He had also held the offices of Selectman, Grand Juror, &c., for several years. He was for six years a member of the Whig State Central Committee. He was a veteran Mason, having been initiated into the order in 1818. Mr. Clark died literally from old age, having enjoyed uninterrupted good health during his whole lifetime. His wife preceded him some years ago. He leaves seven children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. George Dennison, who was Naval Officer of the Port of New-York during a part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, died suddenly last evening at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington. He had recently spent considerable time in Washington. He had been away to his home in this City about ten days, but returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. He went out from the Arlington to make a call on I street, but was taken sick on the street and carried back to the hotel. He was sent immediately to his room, and Dr. Johnson was summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Dennison was dead. When he was taken sick he complained of having an attack of indigestion. He told a lady at the dinner table last night that his wife had gone to Greenfield, Mass., and a dispatch was sent there informing her of the sad event. Mr. Dennison was a native of Franklin County, Mass.

Mr. Adolphus Lane, who died at his residence, No. 121 East Thirty-eighth street, on Feb. 14, was one of the oldest dry-goods merchants in New-York City. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, having been a member of Gen. (then Captain) Kierstadt's company on duty at Fort Gansevoort, the old white fort guarding the west side of the City on the Hudson. In 1836 he was elected a member of the vestry, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school of old St. George's Church in Beekman street, and so continued for thirty-five years.

Capt. John M. Ferrier died at his residence in this City on Tuesday morning at the age of eighty-five years. He was President of the Marine Society, one of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and has occupied many other positions of honor and trust. He has been for thirty years an active member of the Oliver Street (now Madison avenue) Baptist Church.

Hon. Frederick P. Bellinger, for many years a resident of Herkimer, died in that village Sunday, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a member of Assembly from the First District of Herkimer County during the sessions of [illegible] and 1836.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

OPENING OF THE CORTES—SPEECH OF DON ALFONSO—RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—SEVERE REVERSE TO THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The Cortes was opened to-day by the King in person. In addressing the Senators and Deputies from the throne he said:

The ill-advised Prince who is waging civil war has been reduced to powerlessness, and can obtain no advantages. I shall speedily proceed north to contribute to the restoration of peace. My relations with foreign powers are friendly. Negotiations are being carried on with the United States in a friendly spirit, and they afford reason to hope for a prompt and satisfactory settlement. The representatives of Spain at the Vatican are engaged in regulating pending questions in a manner required by the interests of the Church and the State. My Government will lay before you a statement of the financial condition, which has been much impaired. The conclusion of peace, which is fortunately near at hand, can alone enable us to procure the necessary sources of revenue, in order to remedy the existing evils. Through your patriotism the budget will be balanced and all the public creditors paid as far as may be possible without neglecting the development of the productive forces of the nation. Our honor and rights are threatened and even jeopardized in Cuba, whither 32,000 troops have been sent since my accession. The Cuban war has not prevented the emancipation of 76,000 slaves. We shall uphold the integrity of the Cuban territory.

The speech concludes as follows: "Inasmuch as the Provinces of Biscay and Alava, and the greater part of Navarre, have been reduced to obedience, as the Carlists are hemmed in against the Pyrenees, and as the Cuban insurrection daily becomes more feeble, my short but difficult reign has not been without avail for the public good." The efforts of Spain to preserve her place in the world show what she will accomplish when her strength is no longer wasted in sterile agitations. Heaven grant a speedy recompense for our painful sacrifices. During the delivery of the speech the King was frequently greeted with cheers, and at the passage about the emancipation of the slaves the cheers were loud and long continued.

It is officially announced that the Carlists were completely defeated on the 13th by Gen. Quesada in the formidable positions which they occupied at Elgueta. Don Carlos and his forces fled towards Villa Real and Zumarraga, pursued by Quesada. The latter passed the night at Vergara. Gen. Moriones has occupied the Carlist line of fortifications and entered Zumaya.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from the Alfonsist head-quarters at Elorio, dated Monday, reports that the Carlists lost over six hundred privates and many officers in the engagement of the 13th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONFLICTING RUMORS REGARDING GEN. SCHENCK'S CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION—THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA."

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Morning Hour* says a number of rumors, apparently authentic, have been afloat during the past few days to the effect that telegrams have been passing between President Grant and the American Minister, Gen. Schenck, concerning the latter's resignation. Some of these reports distinctly state, apparently on the best authority, that Gen. Schenck has been asked to resign, and others apparently also on the best authority, say that President Grant has telegraphed Gen. Schenck that he intends to stand by him.

The *Globe* is authorized to contradict the reported resignation of the Duke of Abercorn as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

To-day an election was held for member of the House of Commons for the united boroughs of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir John Karslake. Viscount Hinchingbrook, son of the Earl of Sandwich, was elected without opposition. Lord Hinchingbrook is about thirty-seven years old, and an independent Conservative, in favor of the union between Church and State, and of religious teaching in schools.

Viscount Crichton, who recently accepted office as Junior Lord of the Treasury, has been re-elected to Parliament from Enniskillen. Mr. Thomas Blake, Liberal, was to-day returned to Parliament from Leominster.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli, the First Lord of the Treasury, moved a bill enabling the Queen to take the style and title of "Empress of India."

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Centennial Commissioner Sanford and staff have sailed for New-York on the steamer Indiana.

The weather to-day is dull and rainy.

TURKEY.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—The following official communication is published:

The Sultan, with the object of ending the evils prevailing in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in accordance with the friendly advice of the Great Powers, confirms the provisions of his recent firman, and orders the execution of the following special reforms in the insurgent districts:

First.—Complete liberty of worship.

Second.—Reform in the system of taxation.

Third.—Sale of waste lands to needy inhabitants, with facilities for payment.

Fourth.—The institution of mixed commissions in the capitals of Herzegovina and Bosnia, to insure the prompt execution of reforms.

Fifth.—Augmentation of the sums applied to works of public utility in a proportion to be fixed by the advice of the Mixed Commissions.

These special reforms are granted for the welfare of those who, having been misled by perfidious counsels, desire to return to obedience. For these persons a general amnesty is proclaimed.

Haidir Effendi, formerly an Ambassador, has been appointed President of the Bosnian Mixed Commission, and the Albanian, Vassa Effendi, President of the commission for Herzegovina. They will assume their posts immediately.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A *Times* special from Berlin reports that military measures are being taken in Croatia and Dalmatia to prepare for action in case the insurgents refuse to lay down their arms.

THE FUGITIVE INSURGENTS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—Negotiations are progressing favorably between Count Andrassy and the Porte for assuring a safe conduct to the Bosnians and Herzegovinians who have taken refuge on Austrian territory.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says the Emperor William has assented to the cession of the Prussian railways to the Empire.

ITALY.

AN UNUSUAL CONCESSION BY THE POPE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Times'* Rome special says the Pope has made a remarkable exception to a rule never before broken during his pontificate, by granting dispensation for the celebration of the marriage here, on the 9th of February, between the daughter of the sculptor Story, a Protestant, and a Catholic, Commendatore Peruzzi, a brother of the Syndic of Florence. Some of the extreme ultramontanes are highly displeased.

ARREST OF WINSLOW, THE FORGER.

HIS RETURN TO LONDON AFTER LANDING IN ROTTERDAM—CLOSE PURSUIT BY DETECTIVES AND ARREST IN LONDON YESTERDAY—NO MONEY OR VALUABLES FOUND.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was arrested here to-day at the instance of the American Minister. He was formally arrigned at the Bow Street Police Court and remanded for a week.

The following dispatch from the Amsterdam agent of Reuter's Telegram Company is received:

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

The American Consul at Rotterdam telegraphs that Winslow is not in Holland. The securities will be delivered up if the woman consents. This will probably be decided to-day.

From this and previous dispatches it is supposed here that Winslow disembarked at Gravesend when the steamer put in there to coal, leaving his wife on board to pursue her journey to Rotterdam, taking the money and securities with her, upon the understanding that he was to meet her at Brussels or some other safe point, and that efforts are now making to induce or compel the wife to surrender the securities to the United States Consul. The information obtainable is exceedingly meagre, but there is none thus far indicating that Winslow landed at Rotterdam.

Another dispatch from Reuter's Amsterdam agent says: "The American consul at Rotterdam telegraphs: 'Winslow has been arrested in London. He declares that his wife has more money than she declared. All will be seized and delivered to me.'"

LATER.—It has been ascertained that Winslow, the Boston forger, went to Rotterdam on the steamer in which he sailed from America, and disembarked there. He was traced from that city by detectives, who followed him so closely that he had been in London but a day or two before he was secured. He was arrested at a hotel where he went to inquire for letters which he had ordered to be forwarded there. The arrest was effected early this morning. The prisoner will be held to await the legal papers from the United States.

WINSLOW IN THE BOW STREET OFFICE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the Bow Street Police Court yesterday Col. Chesebrough, on behalf of the American Legation, produced dispatches authorizing him to obtain a warrant for Winslow's arrest. Winslow asked whether if he admitted the authenticity of the telegrams he could be committed for trial and sent to America immediately. The magistrate explained that it was necessary to await the formal application of the American Government for his surrender. The law then prescribes a fortnight's delay to give the prisoner opportunity to appeal. The policemen deposed that they found nothing relating to the charges at the prisoner's lodgings. Winslow said he preferred to be sent to America as soon as possible.

ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST RECEIVED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The *Herald* has the following further dispatch from its London correspondent: "Winslow, when arrested, asked to be sent to America immediately. He said all the money in his party was his wife's, amounting to $6,000. Nothing was recovered. He asked that his wife be let alone. He was examined and remanded to await the arrival of the extradition papers. On being interviewed, he said he left everything in Boston in the hands of his attorneys. He appeared to be greatly affected. He said he intended to go to Portugal or Brazil. He denies having any cash or bonds, and says nearly all the newspaper accounts are erroneous."

EXTRADITION PAPERS TO BE ISSUED.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—At 5 o'clock this evening Mayor Cobb received a dispatch from Secretary Fish confirming the arrest of Winslow, with a request to send charges and proof at once. Detective Dearborn left this evening on the 9:30 o'clock train for Washington, with the necessary proof to obtain extradition papers with which to bring back the forger.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A BARK ASHORE NEAR QUEENSTOWN—THE SURVIVORS OF A WRECK A WEEK IN A BOAT WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The British bark Jennie Armstrong, Capt. Gray, from Philadelphia Jan. 12, for this port, is aground at Kavanagh's Point. Two tugs were sent to assist the bark. It was feared, however, they would be unsuccessful on account of the ebbing tide and a heavy westerly squall prevailing.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—The American ship Vanguard, Capt. Michel, from New-Orleans, has arrived here. She brings the mate and three seamen, being the survivors of the crew of seven of the French bark Eliza Prosper, Capt. Davot, from Pascagoula Dec. 18, for Brest, which capsized on the 29th of January. They were a week in an open boat, without food or water.

CADIZ, Feb. 14.—The American brig S. E. Kennedy, Capt. Peterson, from New-York, Jan. 11, for Limerick, has been quarantined here. She had experienced heavy weather and lost some of her sails. Three of her crew were washed overboard and drowned.

THE CHINESE PIRATES.

THE BRITISH MINISTER INSTRUCTED TO SUPPORT GERMANY IN THE CLAIM FOR FOOCHOW OUTRAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Morning Standard* says that telegraphic instructions have been sent to Mr. Wade, the British Minister to China, to support Germany's claim against China for the plundering of the German schooner Anna off Foochow last September. A portion of the detached squadron has been ordered to China.

FRANCE.

PURCHASE OF A GERMAN STEAMER BY THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Compagnie General Transatlantique have purchased the steamship Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Company.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Baron Seguier, the eminent scientist, is dead.

ELECTION IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 15.—At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected five of the eight Aldermen. Last year the Republicans had seven Aldermen. John J. Crouse, Republican, is elected Mayor by 160 majority.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—The election in this city to-day passed off quietly. A full vote was polled. The Democratic State ticket was carried by a large majority. The returns from the interior are meagre, but indicate the success of the entire Democratic State ticket. It is impossible to give details to-night.

THE OLD ELM TREE BLOWN DOWN.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The historic elm on Boston Common, above two hundred years old, was blown down by the high wind this evening. An immense crowd of relic hunters are engaged in securing pieces.

STEAMER ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Feb. 6, arrived here at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

ALBANY.

LONG SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—THE COUNTY TREASURERS BILL—THE SENATE ON TOM SCOTT'S SUBSIDY BILL—A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1876.

The Legislature held a long session this morning, transacting a great deal of necessary routine business. In the Assembly Mr. Englehart introduced an important bill intended to reduce expenses in foreclosure proceedings. It is applicable to all the cities of the State, and provides that no Judge shall make a greater allowance in any such case than the sum of $200, and that any Sheriff, Referee, or other officer appointed by the court to sell any property under foreclosure shall charge no more than fifty dollars for such sale. The bill is introduced for the purpose of doing away with the present practice of allowing attorneys and others exorbitant sums for their services in the sale of land under a decree. Under the present law a person desiring to redeem property sold under foreclosure is obliged to pay from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars as lawyer's and referee's fees. Mr. Ingalls presented a bill which makes it an offense to sell liquor to any pupil of any high-school or academy. A bill introduced by Mr. Whitson empowers the Receiver of Taxes of New-York City to act as attorney for the collection of unpaid taxes. Mr. Watts introduced a resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from Friday until Wednesday, in honor of Washington's birthday. Mr. Killian has joined the array of Democratic statesmen who would have their constituents believe that their one object in coming to Albany is to relieve the distress of the working men. This morning he introduced a resolution calling on the Mayor and heads of departments in New-York City to devise the best means to relieve the unemployed working men of the City, and to report at once to the houses. This was tabled under the rule. The report of the Governor's Canal Commission was presented in both houses. [It will be found in another column.]

Senator Hammond's bill in relation to County Treasurers was debated at length in Committee of the Whole to-day. The discussion developed a very wide divergency of opinion among Senators as to the merits of the bill. Senator Harris, when the first section was read, moved to have it amended by giving the Treasurer, jointly with the Board of Supervisors, a voice in the selection of the bank in which that official is required to make daily deposit of moneys received by him. Mr. Harris contended that this would be fair to the Treasurer, and would beside furnish to the people greater security for the money. The introducer of the bill said that the Treasurer, by refusing to concur in the selection of a bank by the Supervisors, might keep the money in his own pockets for an indefinite length of time, and it was to prevent just such a state of things that the bill was framed. Both sides of the question had many supporters in the Senate, but when the remaining provisions came to be discussed it was speedily made evident that in order to secure its passage the bill would have to undergo several changes. After it had been debated at length, Senator Rogers explained that in the Judiciary Committee no effort was made to amend this bill because it was thought better to have it first discussed thoroughly in Committee of the Whole. The speaker moved that the bill be progressed and suggested that it be recommitted to undergo amendment in several important particulars. The motion was carried. The following concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. Woodin in reference to Tom Scott's subsidy bill, was proposed:

Whereas, It appears that applications for the aid of the National Government in the form of money, credit bonds, or the indorsements of the bonds of private corporations are now pending in the Congress of the United States to an amount exceeding $600,000,000, for the purpose of promoting schemes of canals, railroads, or other internal improvements the value and utility of which are at least doubtful, and which are not demanded for present commercial, military, or national reasons; and, whereas, it also appears that important committees of the said Congress are now seriously considering the propriety of recommending the appropriate legislation whereby the United States will be committed to a guarantee or indorsement of the interest payments upon the bonds, or promissory obligations of certain railroad corporations, amounting in the aggregate to about two hundred and fifty million dollars in gold, for the purpose of constructing a railroad line from North-eastern Texas to the Pacific Ocean near the 32d parallel of latitude, with numerous branches thereof amounting to over three thousand miles, and this encouragement, given to this class of proposals, tends constantly to swell the number and extent of such applications, and is giving rise to many schemes of like questionable character, which have failed to secure the approval of private capitalists, and which, by their combined influence and support, embarrass, retard, and interfere with the proper subjects of legislation; be it, therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that it is unwise, impolitic, and dangerous at this time of depressed trade and heavy financial burdens, for Congress to embark the country upon such gigantic works and thereby invite other and further demands for national assistance to the detriment of the people and good government, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all proper influence to counteract and defeat such attempts, and that the Secretary of State be instructed to forward without delay a copy hereof to each of them.

Among the bills considered in Committee of the Whole was Senator Morrissey's, providing for the payment of arrears of assessments in New-York by installments. It was ordered to a third reading. The name of the Committee on Religious and Charitable Societies was changed to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations. The rule in reference to executive sessions was amended so that every nomination sent by the Governor to the Senate, except nominations for the position of notary public, must be referred to the committee having charge of the matters appertaining to the office for which the nomination is made.

The bill providing for a commission to investigate the State Prisons was read a third time and sent to the Assembly, as was also the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Park Commissioners Martin and O'Donohue appeared before the Assembly Committee on Cities to-day in opposition to the bill, which reduces the Park Commission to one member. Mr. Forster, of Westchester, argued in favor of the measure.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus to-night for the purpose of considering what action it would be well to take in regard to the nomination of Mr. Southworth as Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, to succeed Judge Lamont. Senators Robertson, Prince, Rogers, and Vedder were absent. All the others who were present agreed to vote against the confirmation. This decision means Mr. Southworth's defeat.

A delegation from the Produce Exchange of New-York appeared before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and argued against the bill which takes one of the piers on the East River from the canal-boatmen, and places it at the disposal of the Union Ferry Company.

THE CASE OF R. M. SHERMAN.

THE REASON WHY HE WAS DETAILED TO TAKE TESTIMONY—HIS INTERFERENCE IN THE ST. LOUIS TRIALS NOT TOLERATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Attorney General Pierrepont, in response to inquiries regarding charges that have been made concerning the presence in St. Louis of Mr. Sherman, the Assistant United States District Attorney of New-York, makes the statement given in the following paragraphs, and in addition thereto has permitted a full examination of all letters and telegrams in the records of the department with reference to that subject. The Attorney General says: The first and all that I have ever heard of this matter was on the 12th of January last, when I received a letter from District Attorney Bliss, of New-York, stating that in a number of seizure cases in New-York it was necessary for him to take an amount of testimony in Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago, and wished the aid of the officers of the Government there, and requested that he might be authorized to send Mr. Sherman, his assistant, who had charge of the matter, to St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis and Milwaukee, to obtain the required evidence. On the 14th of January, the reply was sent in these words: "I have received your letter of the 12th inst. requesting authority to be given you to send your assistant, Mr. Sherman, to attend to taking testimony at the West, for use in certain seizure cases of distilled spirits, and stating the reasons for this agency. The authority desired is hereby given." On the 15th Mr. Bliss wrote: "I will be obliged to you if you will send me letters accrediting Mr. Sherman to the District Attorneys at Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis." On the 17th Judge Pierrepont wrote to Mr. Bliss inclosing this letter:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1876.

G. W. Hazleton, Esq., United States Attorney, Milwaukee, Wis.:

SIR: R. M. Sherman, who will hand this to you, is one of the Assistants of the District Attorney at New-York. He comes into your district for the purpose of taking testimony and making certain investigations to aid in the trial of cases pending in New-York. You will give to him such information relative to the object of his mission as you may have, and aid him in his work in every possible way. Very respectfully,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

The same was inclosed to the United States District Attorneys at Chicago, St. Louis, and Indianapolis. On the 1st of February, Mr. Sherman telegraphed from Indianapolis in these words: "It is desirable that John Bingham's sentence be postponed until May, for the New-York cases. Please telegraph authority." To which was answered by the Attorney General, "The matter lies entirely with the Judge." Next, on the 9th of July, Mr. Bliss wrote urging that the sentence of Bingham might be suspended until he had testified in the cases in New-York, to which, on the 11th of this month, a letter was addressed by the Attorney General to the District Attorney at St. Louis in these words:

SIR: I inclose to you herewith copies of letters of the 6th and 9th inst., addressed to me respectively by Roger M. Sherman, Esq., Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, and George Bliss, Esq., United States Attorney for that district. It appears from these letters that there is a most urgent necessity that the testimony of John M. Bingham should be had in order to the conviction of certain guilty men in New-York, and incidentally to the recovery of large sums of money by the United States. Influenced by this consideration, I hereby instruct you to refrain from moving for sentence against Bingham in the United States Court at St. Louis, until further orders from this department, unless you see a necessity for a different course."

Yesterday, 14th inst., Mr. Dyer and Mr. Eaton telegraphed to the Attorney General that evidence came to them that Sherman had put himself in the interest of Babcock, to which this telegraphic dispatch was the reply:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

D. P. Dyer, United States Attorney, St. Louis:

I do not know Sherman. Is he the one sent at the request of the District Attorney at New-York? If he is what you suspect treat him accordingly. Since commencing this Mr. Eaton's dispatch is handed me, and says that Sherman is the one from New-York sent out by Mr. Bliss to collect testimony. If he interferes with you in the least to obstruct justice in any manner, treat him with any severity he may deserve.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

ARREST OF A NOTED CRIMINAL.

WILLIAMSON, THE BOND FORGER, FINALLY CAPTURED—HIS OPERATIONS WITH THE "SPENCE" PETTUS GANG IN 1873—WHAT LEAD TO HIS APPREHENSION.

During August, 1873, the bankers and brokers doing business in Wall street were startled by a bold attempt to flood the street with counterfeit railroad and other bonds to a very large amount. Fortunately, the character of some of the bonds placed upon the market by this "ring" of expert forgers was quickly discovered and the swindlers were compelled to abandon their plans and flee. The bonds selected by the forgers with which to swindle the community were those of the New-York Central Railroad, the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and before the discovery of their true character a number of prominent brokers in Wall and Broad streets had been swindled out of several hundred thousand dollars by making loans and taking the forged bonds as collateral security. The principals engaged in this stupendous fraud, as far as known, were "Spence" Pettus, Andrew Roberts, Stephen Raymond, John Gleason, Gottlieb Engels, Dr. Alvan Blaisdell, and Charles J. Williamson. Pettus is now in jail in Massachusetts for a forgery committed in Boston. Great efforts are now being made to secure his pardon, under the pretense that his evidence is necessary to convict his confederates. Roberts, Raymond, and Gleason are now in the Tombs awaiting trial. Raymond fled to Europe immediately after the discovery of the forgeries, and was brought back from London on a warrant of extradition charging him with forgery. Several of the indicted forgers were placed on trial, but, owing to the lack of positive evidence connecting them with the crime, the jury disagreed, and they are now awaiting a second trial. Civil suits are also pending against several of those who are indicted for being concerned in the forgeries.

Williamson disappeared immediately after the arrest of a man named J. C. Johnston, who had been negotiating with a detective in the pay of the Police Department for the sale of a large amount of Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds, and all efforts to capture him proved futile. It was learned, however, that after obtaining from a Broad street broker a loan of $40,000 on forged bonds representing $50,000, he had fled to Europe, taking with him the wife of George A. Millard, the man who kept the drinking-saloon at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, which was the rendezvous of the masked burglars arrested by Detectives Elder, King, Lyon, and Field, in January, 1874. When he returned to this City is not known, but the story of his arrest and identification is as follows: A few months ago a firm of brokers on Wall street advertised for a partner, with capital to embark in business with them. Shortly after the appearance of the advertisement a man who gave his name as Charles C. Farnham called at the office mentioned in the paper and stated that he desired to become one of the partners in the concern. In reply to inquiries, Farnham stated that he had no ready money to invest, but had a large amount of railroad bonds which could be readily sold or hypothecated, and in this manner the capital which he wished to invest in the business could be realized. After several interviews, during which the stranger showed considerable knowledge of financial affairs, his proposition was accepted, and he subsequently placed in the hands of his partners a large amount of the gold bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad. The larger portion of these bonds were intrusted to one of the partners, who took them to Europe for negotiation. On Saturday last a cable dispatch was received from the partner in Europe stating that there was something wrong about the bonds, and that he could not negotiate them. This roused the suspicions of the remaining partner, and without consulting Farnham he took some of the bonds to the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the railroad company, who at once pronounced them forgeries. Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, was informed, and, accompanied by Officer Davis of his command, went to the office of the firm in which Farnham had become a partner, and there arrested him. He was taken to the Tombs on Sunday and remanded for examination until Monday. He was arraigned on that day, and the examination was again postponed until yesterday.

In the meantime, Superintendent Walling was informed of the arrest, and proceeded to make an investigation with a view to discovering who Farnham was. He soon ascertained that the prisoner had been known as C. J. Perrin, and became convinced that he was Williamson, who had been so prominently concerned in the New-York Central, Buffalo and Erie, and Western Union forgeries. He informed Capt. Petty of his impressions in the matter, and also notified him that ex-Detective Keirns, now detailed at the Tombs Police Court, knew and could identify him. Yesterday, when Farnham, alias Perrin, was arraigned for examination. Officer Keirns went into the examination room, and immediately identified the accused as Williamson. District Attorney Phelps was informed, and will at once take steps to have him indicted for his share in the forgeries committed in 1873. Williamson, it is known, was concerned with one C. B. Orvis, who, on July 21, 1874, was arrested by Detectives Walling and Golden, at the West Side Hotel, for having obtained from George B. Ripley, of No. 40 Broadway, $20,000 on forged bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, representing $25,000. Orvis, when arrested, said that he got the bonds from Williamson. The latter, it is asserted, has served several years in State Prison. In 1869 he was arrested charged with having been concerned in a burglary at William McKay's silk warehouse, in Vesey street, at which time 1,400 yards of silk were packed up and ready to be taken away. He was arrested by Officer Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and, on conviction, was sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

THE RESULTS IN PHILADELPHIA AND HARRISBURG — REPUBLICAN GAINS ANNOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The municipal elections throughout the city passed off to-day quietly, the Republican tickets being successful in a majority of the wards. The Reform or Independent movement entered largely into the contest, and Mr. Joseph Caven, the leader of the party, was elected Councilman from the Fifteenth Ward. The Independents made their attacks chiefly upon what were termed the Ring candidates, or nominees of the City Departments. The result of the election promises well for a more economical administration of the city. Reports from the State show the Republican or Independent tickets to have been successful in all the heretofore doubtful districts.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—The municipal election in this city to-day resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Republicans, their entire ticket being elected. Their Mayor is elected by over one thousand majority, a gain of about nine hundred.

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 15.—In the city election to-day the Republicans elected the Mayor, Treasurer, and seven Councilmen, and the Democrats the Controller and five Councilmen.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 15.—At the annual municipal election to-day, D. H. Mitchell, the Rebpulican candidate, was elected Mayor by 113 majority. This is the first Republican Mayor elected in this city in three years.

ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK, Feb. 15.—A special election for Sheriff of the county was held to-day. The Republican nominee, Harrison was elected by about 500 majority, of which this city gave him 180.

LAW SCHOOL EDUCATION.

THE COURSE TOO LIMITED.

SHALL LAWYERS BE BETTER EDUCATED?—THE PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE LAW ADMITTING THEM WITHOUT PRACTICE—ARGUMENT OF MR. DORMAN B. EATON BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Senate Judiciary Committee held a long session to-day for the purpose of considering Senator Gerard's bill which provides for the repeal of the law which requires the admission to practice at the Bar of students who have received diplomas from law schools. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton argued in favor of the bill. He spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bill before you, promoted by a committee of the Bar Association, embodying the views of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, and, as I believe, expressing the wishes of a vast majority of the legal profession, has for its objects to secure a higher standard of education and character at the Bar. Such an object especially concerns the duty and appeals to the pride and honor of a great profession; but, in a vital manner, it concerns every branch of business and the personal rights and safety of every citizen. It is not many lawyers that are needed, but a few, wise and honorable, for advice and for advocacy. The Justices and the Judges, upon the purity and wisdom of whose decision all our property and all that government can protect reposes, are drawn from that profession, and represent its integrity and its capacity. It is hardly possible to overstate the costly mistakes, the needless litigation, the painful anxiety and distrust, the ruin of families, the confusion in private and public affairs, which incompetent legal advisers may cause. The many conflicting decisions, the vast volume of our litigation, the needless number of appeals, the many criminals tried who escape through technicalities, the far greater number who avoid all trial, the enormous fees paid a few lawyers who overmatch their inferior opponents, the pervading sense of the uncertainty of the law, the number of business men who suffer much rather than go into the courts are, in large measure, but illustrations of the fearful retribution which comes upon any community which neglects to protect itself against ill-educated, low-toned lawyers. The very instinct of self-preservation ought to cause the people to rise up in their might and require that none but men of pure character, real capacity, and large attainments shall approach the bar. It is suicidal folly not to enact laws that shall drive every scoundrel from its ranks, as being the pests and the pirates of society.

In the early history of the State the right of admitting to the Bar was with the court, as it always has been and now is in England, and the period of study required was more than double what it is now, though laws and business affairs were then far easier to master than now. A dishonest or incompetent lawyer was rare. Until the causes preponderated which produced the partisan and pernicious features of the Constitution of 1846, the most disastrous of which was the short-term elective Judiciary, seven years of clerkship and study were required before practice, and three years of practice before being a counselor at law. These were substantially the English rules on the subject, and in England, where the Bench has steadily maintained its honor, these conditions of admission have been kept up, and to-day more than twice the period of study, and examinations far more severe than ours, guard the entrance to practice in all courts of Great Britain—I might add of the courts of every European nation. That Constitution strengthens the demoralizing spirit which it expressed, and at the Bar, upon the Bench, and throughout the official life of the State, attainments and character steadily fell. So alarming was the prospect upon the Bench that we have been compelled to retrace our steps by extending the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. And at the other end of the scale we have lately made the Police Justices of New-York appointive for terms of ten years. But our business is now with the Bar only. The term of required study soon fell to only three years and examinations, and those examined tended to become shams. The older lawyers, for a time, kept up the character of the Bar, but long before 1870 its decay was threatening.

If a knowledge of principle is justly regarded as essential to a great lawyer, it must be conceded that without knowledge of practice no amount of such knowledge will enable a lawyer to be a safe adviser. What the law schools should have done, therefore, was this: They should have asked the Legislature to extend the too short term of study required; they should have taken to themselves one or two years of it for the study of principles, and should then have sent their students to the offices for the practical information which is essential. They would thus have had the honor of arresting an evil tendency, and of raising higher the fallen standard at the gates of the Bar. They did no such thing. Their first effort, and their first victory, was one which removed the condition of three years' study. They demolished the barrier of time utterly, and made a broad, level road to the Bar. For the first law they secured—the 310th chapter of the Laws of 1855, the first of the Law School special privileges, made for the benefit of Hamilton College—would actually enable a mere boy, if thought competent by two examiners appointed on the application of its Trustees, and by the consent of the court, to practice law, though he had not studied even a year, and had never been once in a lawyer's office. He became, under the theory of that law, at once a counselor learned in the law, competent to advise merchants and to argue in the highest courts. So cheap and facile a patent for making lawyers could not long be monopolized by one institution, and in 1859 the so-called University of Albany secured the passage of an act which enabled its Law Faculty to examine its own students for admission to the Bar, and made its diploma supreme authority for practice. Boys with it in hand could march straight into the Court of Appeals and require all of the venerable Judges to listen to them.

And this language from that act marks its spirit and prepares us for its bad effects: "The diploma, &c., shall not be given for a period of attendance of less than three terms of twelve weeks each, or of two terms of twelve weeks each, with one year's study of the law elsewhere." What a parody upon the high claim now made by the law schools—that their mission and effect is to teach the philosophy of law, and to bring forth ripe counselors rich in wisdom—is this pretense of making a lawyer by thirty-six weeks of lecture teaching. What could do more to make discontented every young man who, in an office, was studying and working his way along a three years' course toward the Bar? What better adapted to convince him that 120 of his 156 weeks of prescribed study and work was superfluous—a mere tyrannical and needless exaction? What more natural than the practice that soon grew up of sham examinations? Alarmed at the prospect, the Supreme Court repeatedly declared these acts unconstitutional, but the Court of Appeals felt obliged, reluctantly, to sustain them.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The next year Columbia College, forced to follow, I doubt not, a bad example, sought similar legislation in its favor, and secured the two hundred and second chapter of the Laws of 1860, according to which its diploma carries its graduates direct to the Bar without any consent of the court, after an attendance upon its school of only eighteen months. It practically declared that law students were expending twice as much time as there was any need of in learning the law. Eighteen months, it said, was time enough. The people, doubtless, could get along quite as well with only half the number of lawyers, especially if they retained the better half, but they cannot afford to dispense with half their education. This act, also, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, but the Court of Appeals in like manner felt obliged to uphold it. I do not so much complain that this venerable and honorable institution only provided for eighteen months' attendance on its lectures, for that may be a reasonable time, or at least as long as our impetuous young men could be induced to remain; but it is to be lamented that this worthy college ever sanctioned the fatal theory that no longer study was needed anywhere before being entitled to practice law. It is still more to be lamented that it ever sanctioned the still more indefensible and pernicious theory that any body of Professors or Trustees, without consent of the courts, should be allowed to open and shut the gates of practice in the public tribunals of justice, as they do the gates of their private lecture-rooms and laboratories.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Indeed, the same year, the University of the City of New-York, having a law school which would bear no comparison with that of Columbia College, secured the passage of a law, (the one hundred and eighty-seventh chapter, Laws 1860,) allowing all the boys it should declare Bachelor of Laws to practice in any court, without the consent of any Judge, after attending three lecture terms of twelve weeks each! That is, any ribbon clerk from behind the counter, any broker's book-keeper past twenty, or any beardless son of a country blacksmith, who should attend lectures at that institution from April to January, might therefore be baccalaureated into a counselor at law. I say nothing of the temptation of Professors to wink at the deficiencies of their own students—to say nothing of their seductive ambition to increase the number of their students, nothing of their suggestive public advertisements that "no examination and no particular course of previous study are necessary for admission." It must be plain to every candid mind that such laws and such a policy tended downward. Columbia College unquestionably maintained a worthy school, and if it had insisted upon an office experience of one or two years at the end of its course, and a fair public examination at the end of both, it would have inaugurated a great reform.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Such was education for the Bar in 1870, when the New-York Bar Association was formed. The disgraceful condition of the Bench, the distrust and the dread of the courts—so great that business men habitually avoided litigation at almost any sacrifice, and no man or woman felt any right safe before them—are matters familiar to all. This demoralization was in part the cause and in part the effect of the low character and mean attainments at the Bar. For a time, no promise of relief appeared; but when it came, it was (so far as legal matters were concerned) from just the quarter from which it should have been expected—from men of high character and large attainments, who were at the bar before any of the law school statutes existed—from brave patriotic lawyers, who put their hands to the work of reform at the peril of having their practice ruined by the corrupt Judges. The whole history of the uprising of the Bar would be instructive, but I cannot give it. An association was formed and the work of legal regeneration began in earnest. Three main ends were in view: 1. The impeachment and removal of the more corrupt Judges. 2. The better education and the elevation of the moral tone of the Bar. 3. The reform of the judicial administration. Many thousands of dollars were contributed by the members of the association, and its best abilities were exerted largely without rewards. As a result, New-York was speedily relieved of her infamous Judges. The whole atmosphere of the courts was improved. By steady approaches the association, aided by a better spirit in the profession generally, has been pursuing its other objects. In 1871 (chapter 486, Laws 1871) a bill was proposed for restoring to the highest court the ancient right and duty of regulating admissions to the Bar, and requiring three years' study. But two of the law schools—the Albany and Columbia—caused their short roads to the Bar to be left open. In 1872 the other two schools secured a special act restoring their former privileges. It was in vain that the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, and the general sentiment of the Bar, desired longer study and public examinations before the court, just and equal for all. Again, whatever the courts might do or say, one corporation could send its student to the Bar at the end of eighteen months, two others at the end of thirty-six weeks, and the fourth had no limit whatever to its period of study. It was like trying to raise a head of water with four holes through the dam, each large enough to admit the whole stream.

HOSTS OF LAW SCHOOL STUDENTS.

It was none too soon that the Supreme Court thus acted. The Bar was being flooded with young men who entered it knowing little or nothing of practice, and whose term of study in the schools had been far too short. I know little of the other schools; in that at Columbia College, which I suppose to be the best, I believe the student's time was well employed, and I have the highest respect and regard for the Professor at its head. There is probably not a better teacher of law in the Union, or one who has or imparts a higher ideal of the true lawyer and Judge. The fatal defect was that a year or more of office study and a public examination were not required after the lecture course was ended. I doubt not that a large portion of the unprecedented numbers at the Columbian School were drawn there by its merits and by the learning and fascination of its professors; but if the quick transit it gives to the Bar does not attract students, why do those who represent it so earnestly oppose the reform that demands office study in addition, and public examination? For what adequate reason is opposition made to the Supreme Court, to the Court of Appeals, and to the Bar Association's report? They are all friendly to the school and to its managers. The Bar Committee's report presents the following significant figures: Since 1871 there have been only 234 law students admitted to the Bar upon public examination before the courts in the City of New-York, but during that time Columbia College Law School alone has graduated 734 lawyers, of whom 477, or nearly twice as many as have been admitted by the courts, have on the sole authority of that college come to the Bar of New-York! It has graduated 1,325 lawyers since 1860—has now 537 students, of whom 251 may graduate this year. The four law schools have made 2,018 lawyers. In the year 1875 there were only thirty-six lawyers admitted by the courts in the first department, but the two City law schools in the same time admitted 250. The whole number of lawyers admitted in the State of New-York since the adoption of the Court of Appeals rules in 1871 is 2,461, of whom the four schools have admitted 1,287 and the courts only 894. The Columbia School admitted more lawyers in 1873 and 1874 than the courts of the State admitted from 1860 to 1870, and more than three times as many as were admitted in Massachusetts during the same period! The graduates of two of these colleges now number over two-fifths of the lawyers of this State, and the lawyers made by one of them exceed in number the whole Bar of Massachusetts in 1870. To say the least, these are astounding and admonishing facts.

THE LOUISIANA TREASURY.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION — STATE OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH SERIOUS MISDEMEANORS —THE GOVERNOR'S IMPEACHMENT DEMANDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The report of the House Commission appointed to investigate the books of the State Treasury shows that $198,000 of the interest fund had been diverted, but was subsequently restored. After a long account of the details of transactions at the Treasury the commission say: No direct loss to the State can be traced from all these irregularities, and in fairness to the Treasurer your commission beg to state that the cash balance on hand on the 1st day of January, 1876, was in conformity with the books. The investigation reveals, however, the startling fact that the public funds have been tampered with by the highest officials of the State. The majority of the commission report having reached the following conclusion: They are satified that Antoine Dubuclet has violated the law, and that he should be impeached. The majority of your commission are satisfied that William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, has grossly violated the law and should be impeached, because by threat, promise, and otherwise he induced Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer, to divert from the interest fund in October, 1874, the sum of $35,000, and in January, 1875, the sum of $50,000 without the proper warrants from the Auditor, in violation of section 7 of act No. 3, of 1874, known as the Funding bill, and section 870 of the Revised Statutes. The majority of your Commission are satisfied that Henry C. Dibble has grossly violated the law, because, in dereliction of duty while acting as Attorney General, he advised the State Treasurer, Antoine Dubuclet, to divert from the interest fund of Louisiana, without the proper warrants, in October, 1874, the sum of $35,000; in January, 1875, the sum of $50,000, in violation of section 7 of act No. 3, of 1874, known as the Funding bill, and section 870 of the Revised Statutes, and your commission would suggest that articles of impeachment be immediately drawn, as the law requires, against William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, and Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer. That, by joint resolution, Henry C. Dibble, Assistant Attorney General of the State, be addressed out of office; that A. P. Field, Attorney General, be instructed to institute criminal proceedings against Alfred Shaw and J. H. Oglesby for a violation as *particeps criminis* of section 7 of Act No. 3 of 1874, known as the Funding bill, and that means be devised to compel J. H. Oglesby to restore to the Metropolitan Board of Police the sum of $6,600, illegally charged by him as commission and interest on the loan of $85,000 made by the Treasurer out of the interest fund of the State to the Metropolitan Board of Police.

A STATEMENT BY GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Gov. Kellogg gives the following as his explanation of the report: After the White League riot of Sept. 14, 1874, the condition of affairs was such that the collection of State and city taxes was virtually suspended. The Police of New-Orleans were some months in arrears with their pay, and threatened to disband altogether and leave the property of this city to the mercy of the lawless elements then in the ascendent. The fiscal agent of the State was also the fiscal agent of the Police, and had a very large amount of State funds in his hands, which could not in any event be called for for several months. To meet the pressing public emergency the Governor and State Treasurer authorized him temporarily to transfer to the Police account sufficient State funds to pay a portion of the arrears due the Police, so as to retain them on their beats. The fiscal agent took as security a lien upon all the uncollected taxes for Police purposes, and also warrants issued by the State for services which the Police had rendered to the State as militia. The State was never jeoparaized to the extent of one dollar by this transfer, and as a matter of fact as shown by the investigation of the very committee who made the report, every dollar advanced by the State was promptly repaid out of the first taxes collected for Police purposes.

MR. WEBER'S STATEMENT—A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please make the following correction in to-morrow's issue for me. You say:

"In justice to myself, I must say that I would not have taken this course had not my name been mentioned in a letter apparently addressed to me, but which I saw for the first time in the columns of THE TIMES."

My original differs from that, and there is some mistake either of the copyist or your type-setter. The fact is the letter was handed to me about 6 P. M., on the 11th inst., and appeared on the morning of the 12th in THE TIMES. Any one at all acquainted with newspaper business can well see that the letter was in THE TIMES Office before I saw it. Still I do not wish a line in my letter which might lay me open to a charge of misstatement of facts.

A. WEBER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 14.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained. Good Firsts, 5,700@5,800 reis ℔ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 26.

SANTOS, Feb. 14.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained. Superior Santos, 5,700@5,900 reis ℔ 10 kilos.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Better take a cold in time by using Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the well-known standard remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, Asthma, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.—*Advertisement.*

Bloom of Youth

Not only gives beauty to the complexion, but adds increased blooms to the beautiful; it also preserves the skin from chaps, roughness, and other kindred skin diseases. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

All who suffer from coughs and colds will find relief in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

MARRIED.

GIHON—LE ROY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, WILLIAM GIHON to Mrs. C. LE ROY, daughter of the late Henry R. Remsen, Esq., all of this City.

NICHOLS—HATT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George Hatt, CHARLES L. NICHOLS to ALMA MAY, only child of John A. Hatt, Esq., and grand-daughter of the officiating clergyman, both of this City.

VAN VORST—LOUGH.—In Jersey City, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. W. H. Parmly, SARAH G., younger daughter of Jacob H. Lough, to WILLIAM B. VAN VORST, all of Jersey City. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., at his residence, No. 405 Bridge st., WILLIAM YOUNG ARTHUR, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner Montague st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

BLEAKLEY.—On Tuesday, 15th inst., at his residence, No. 209 East 31st st., JOHN T. BLEAKLEY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRONSON.—At Baltimore, Md., on the 13th of February, 1876, after a week's illness, Mrs. JOANNA BRONSON, widow of Dr. Oliver Bronson, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Church of the Strangers, Mercer st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

CHALMERS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1876, THOMAS H. CHALMERS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 414 West 18th st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 1 P. M.

DAY.—At St. Louis, on Saturday evening, after a brief illness, MAMIE A. GARRISON, wife of Melville C. Day and youngest daughter of Cornelius K. and Mary N. Garrison, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 40 Park av., on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DORAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at his late residence, No. 285 Madison st., JOHN B. DORAN.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FERRIER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb 15, at 4 A. M., JOHN M. FERRIER, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 44 East 29th st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

GARDNER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 14, 1876, CHARLES E. GARDNER, son of Rev. C. H. Gardner, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral at the house of his father, No. 620 5th av., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HAMILTON.—Of acute laryngitis, at Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 14, 1876, HELEN M., wife of Col. Theodore B. Hamilton, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas M. Foote of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 37 years.

HOPPING.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, Feb. 11, 1876, AARON D. HOPPING, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Relatives will meet at the residence of A. R. Hopping, No. 92 Pennsylvania av., at 9 A. M. Interment at Hanover. Train leaves Newark, per Morris and Essex Railroad, for Madison at 12:40 P. M.

LANE.—Entered into rest on Monday afternoon, Feb. 14, ADOLPHUS LANE, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 121 East 38th st.

LAING.—Suddenly, Feb. 15, MARTHA G. LAING, in her 68th year.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her brother, William Kemp, No. 267 West 23d st., on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MANGAM.—On Monday, after a short illness, FRANKLIN, beloved husband of Eugenie F., and eldest son of Darius R. and Henrietta Mangam.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 26 West 50th st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

PRATT.—At Salford Priors, England, on 13th inst., ERASMUS CRAKE PRATT, in the 64th year of his age, founder of the house of E. C. Pratt, Bro. & Co.

ROOSEVELT.—In Paris, France, Feb. 14, Mrs. CORNELIA VAN NESS ROOSEVELT, widow of James I. Roosevelt, and daughter of the late ex-Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

STILES.—Monday morning, Feb. 14, of inflammation of the brain, ANDREW B., Jr., son of Andrew B. and Augusta C. Stiles, aged 4 years 2 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, W. B. Whiteman, No. 220 West 15th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STOOTHOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, 13th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE STOOTHOFF, relict of the late John C. Stoothoff, of Jamaica, Long Island, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited without further notice to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandson, Cornelius Eldert, No. 266 Grand av., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOMLINSON.—At Saybrook, Conn., 15th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. WILLIAM A. TOMLINSON.

Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, George Montague, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Oxford, Conn., for burial Thursday, 17th inst.

VIETOR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 14, EMILIE THEODORA, daughter of Charles H. and Emily M. Vietor, in the 7th year of her age.

The funeral will be from the residence of her parents No. 90 Remsen st., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILKINS.—Feb. 14, 1876, Miss GRACE R. WILKINS, of Litchfield, Conn., the daughter of Lewis Morris Wilkins.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral in Hartford, Conn., at the Church of the Incarnation, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
will be held at the
HIPPODROME BUILDING,
Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.,
in connection with the labors of
Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.

NOON MEETINGS
every day, except Sunday. Entrance on 4th av. Doors open at 11:30, and close at 12 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING,
(Saturday and Sunday excepted,) for the general public, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Madison av.

OVERFLOW MEETING
at 8 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

For YOUNG MEN ONLY,
every night, except Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

SUNDAY—For CHRISTIAN WORKERS. Entrance on Madison av.; 8 to 8:45 o'clock A. M. (Admission by ticket.)

For WOMEN ONLY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For MEN ONLY, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Doors open ONE-HALF HOUR before each service.

Admission to all the meetings free—without ticket—Sunday morning excepted.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Ex. Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Calabria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amerique, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct Mails for Brazil, &c., leave New-York March 3.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "I have found DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the throat and larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London; Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

WHILE ANNOUNCING THE COMPLETE destruction by fire of our late premises, Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, on the 8th inst., we take the occasion to inform our friends that we have purchased the building Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st., now occupied in part by Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons, where we are prepared to fill all orders as before. LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE PHILIP HONE, Esq., comprising very rare and scarce works on AMERICA, LOCAL HISTORIES, &c., &c.; also, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, to be sold by auction, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists. $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY FEBRUARY 22.

VOL. 1 CENTENARY EDITION.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thoroughly revised edition. To be completed in 6 monthly volumes. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2 25 per vol.

It does such justice to its noble subject as to supercede the necessity of any future work of the same kind.—Edward Everett.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
Boston.

"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35c.; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75c.; by Andrews, 50c.; by Lloyd, 40c.; "Christ our Passover," Thomas, $1; by Chapple, 50c.; "Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50c.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,343 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,321 head, or 313 cars, (183 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 316 cars same week last year; market opened very dull and slow; quality of offerings mainly medium to common; only a few loads of prime stock on sale; attendance of purchasers only fair, principally country butchers; but few Eastern dealers in the market; dealers holding for an advance of ¼c. on last week's rates, and some sales were made yesterday to yard dealers at about that rate, but the general ruling prices are but a shade to ¼c. advance; 1,000 head disposed of; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 907, 1,151, 1,176, and 1,305 lb., at $4 37½, $4 85, $5, and $5 75; Indiana Steers, averaging 944, 1,078, 1,117, 1,211, and 1,349 lb., at $4, $4 25, $5, $5 20, and $5 40; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,101, 1,117, 1,180, and 1,349 lb., at $4 50, $4 80, $5, and $5 40; Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,047 to 1,167 lb., (at $4 25@$4 75; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,130, 1,232, and 1,438 lb., at $4 90, $5 40, and $5 55; Stock Steers, $3 75@$4; Bulls, averaging 1,714 lb., at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 4,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 16,800 head same time last week and 8,800 head same week last year. The market for the week thus far has been dull and slow, the principal transactions being confined to the Brighton butcher market; only 4,000 head disposed of for the week thus far, of which 2,300 head were for Brighton; balance mostly for Eastern markets, with the 20 cars held over from last week, mostly medium and poor grades, and receipts this week being of no better quality, the range is very poor; prices rule from a shade to ¼c. weaker than last week in fresh receipts, which find the readiest sale, and ¼c.@½c. off on some lots of the old stock held over; attendance of buyers few; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 105 lb., at $6 50; 101 lb., at $6 35; 88 lb., at $5 62½; 86 lb., at $5 40; 82 lb., at $5 25; 75 lb., at $5 12½; and 70 lb., at $4 62½; Ohio Sheep, averaging 106 lb., at $6 12½; Indiana Sheep, averaging 94 lb., at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600 head, against 7,400 head for the same time last week, and 7,400 head for the same week last year. The market opened yesterday (Monday) fairly active; about 16 cars disposed of at $7 90@$8 15 for light grades to mixed lots of heavy and light. This morning only 3 cars were on sale, mixed lots, and were disposed of at $8@$8 25. The yards are bare of stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; market opened active and 12½c.@25c. better, but under heavy receipts sellers had difficulty in sustaining prices; sales of Bulls, Cows, and rough Steers at $3@$3 50; medium to good fat Cattle, $4@$4 50; prime Steers, $4 87½@$5 12½; choice, $5 12½@$5 75; one lot of premium sold at $7; this was the best drove on sale here this season; shipments, 1,430 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market active and 5c.@10c. higher, closing firm; sales, packing at $7 90@$8; Bacon at $7 80@$7 95; shipping at $8@$8 25; Philadelphias at $8 60; shipments, 1,460 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market fairly active and prices steady.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat irregular and fairly active; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01½ bid, spot; 99¾c., March; $1, April; $1 04, May; No. 3 do., 82c.; Rejected, 71c. bid. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 31⅝c., spot; 32c., April. Timothy-seed steady and firm; common to choice, $2@$2 45. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $9 12½@$9 25. Pork irregular, but in the main higher at $21, spot; $21 09½ March; $21 37½@$21 40 April; $21 65 May. Lard irregular, but in the main higher; $12 62½@$12 65 spot; $12 70@$12 72½ March; $12 85@$12 87½ April. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 8c., Short Rib Middles, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 11⅞c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firmer, at $1 01½, February; $1, March. Corn firmer and ⅛c. higher. Oats unchanged. Pork dull, but 10c. higher. Lard dull, but 2½c. higher prices paid.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Flour steady; unchanged; very little doing. Wheat firmer but inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52, cash; $1 56½, April; No. 3 do., $1 37. Corn firmer; active; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅝c.@38¾c., cash; 39¼c.@39⅜c., March; 40⅞c.@41c., April. Oats dull; No. 2, 34¾c. bid, cash. Barley dull; unchanged. Rye higher, at 71c. Pork inactive at $21 50@$21 75. Lard inactive at 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides 11¼c.@11⅜c. and 11½c.@11⅝c. Lard firm; unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 06. Live Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $7 50@$7 75; Packers, $7 75@$8; Philadelphias, $8 15@$8 25. Cattle a shade firmer, with an improved demand at unchanged prices. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,185 head Hogs, 715 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, but unchanged. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 40c.@44c. Oats quiet, but steady, at 38c.@45c. Barley dull, but unchanged. Rye dull, but unchanged. Pork—A speculative demand and prices higher at $21 87½@$22, cash; $22 25, buyer March. Lard quiet, but steady; Steam, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., cash; 11⅜c. bid March; 11⅝c., buyer March; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs—Demand active for light shipping at $7 65@$7 90; packing grades slow at $7 80@$7 90, and heavy at $8 05@$8 15; receipts, 1,152 head; shipments, 1,342 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—Receipts—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 10,500 bushels; Corn, 91,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; sales, 3,600 bushels hard Duluth at $1 37, and one car White Winter on private terms. Corn dull; new scarce; sales five cars new on track at 52c. Oats inactive. Rye dull; sales 300 bushels Milwaukee at 78c. Barley quiet and firm; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $1; 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at 75c., all on track. Peas dull and unchanged. Beans dull and unchanged. Pork firm and higher at $21 50 for Heavy Mess, cash. Lard dull at 13¼c. Highwines dull at $1 09.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; hard do., $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 01; March, $1 01⅛; April, $1 02¾; No. 3 do., 89½c. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats quiet; unchanged. Barley dull and lower; closed steadier; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 80½c.@81¾c.; March, 79½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 68c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork, $20 75. Prime Lard, 12⅞c.@13¼c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Middles, 11¼c.@11¾c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firm; in good demand at $9. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash $1 40; March, $1 27; May, $1 32¼; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26; No. 3 Red, $1 07. Corn inactive; High Mixed, April, 48c.; May, 50c.; Low do., 45c.; no grade, 43¼c. Oats—Demand light but holders firm; No. 2, 36c.; Michigan, 35½c. Clover-seed, $7 90; Mammoth, $8. Hogs, $9 25. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Feb. 15.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat in fair demand; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 White Canada on private terms; 12,000 bushels No. 2 White Canada, to arrive on the opening of navigation, at $1 47, afloat; car lots of Red State at $1 42, and White State at $1 47. Barley steady; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 12. Corn-meal lower; bolted, $26; unbolted, $25. Mill-feed—Shorts, $18@$17; Shipstuffs, $18@19; Middlings, $20@22.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 80c. Provisions very strong and tending upward. Pork, $22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Corn Meal firmer at $3. Corn firmer at 60c.@65c.; other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 50@$5 50½ for bank. Gold, 113.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 7,920 bales; gross, 8,805 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,030 bales; to France, 2,939 bales; to the Continent, 1,162 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 387,202 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 2,027 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,399 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 76,184 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.@12 9-16c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.@10⅝c.; net receipts, 746 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 54,927 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,418 bales; gross, 1,803 bales; sales, 834 bales; stock, 78,686 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton—[Holiday; State Election]—Net receipts, 2,210 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,066 bales; to the channel, 720 bales; coastwise, 1,483 bales; stock, 68,061 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With a large attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 15, the following is the result of the day's business:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold six four-story brown-stone-front stores and French flat houses, with lots each 20 by 75, located on First avenue, west side, 20.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, at prices ranging from $7,966 to $8,770 apiece, or for a total of $49,760. The houses were sold subject to mortgages of $7,500 and $8,000 respectively, and the prices realized include the proper sum, with interest. The entire property was bought by Lafayette Ranney, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, under three Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, Messrs. Philo T. Ruggles, John Lindley, and William P. Dixon being the respective Referees, effected the following sales: Four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 435 feet east of Sixth avenue, sold to E. S. Higgins, plaintiff, for $11,145; one small three-story Philadelphia brick front house, with lot 22.10 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of Seventy-fourth street, sold to John C. Henderson, plaintiff, for $4,797; one three-story frame house, with plot 174.5 by 284 by 95 by 8 by 71 by 246, on Railroad avenue, north-east corner of Fourth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, sold to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, for $9,000.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, T. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 230 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $3,000, the property being bought by John Townshend, plaintiff. The same auctioneer also sold under a similar court decree, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brick house, with Goelet lease of lot 20 by 83.4 by 20 by 84.10, for $6,100, to Peter Goelet et al., plaintiffs; the lease is dated Nov. 15, 1870, for a term of twenty years at a ground rent of $240 per annum.

Steele & Carter, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, situate on East Twenty-third street, north side, 291.8 feet west of First avenue, for $4,500, the purchaser being Alexander Melville, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The remaining auctions of the day resulted as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of eight houses and lots on East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, beginning 100 feet west of Second avenue; one house withdrawn on a bid of $5,900, and all held for private sale at $7,000 apiece. Sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, west of Sixth avenue, adjourned to the 18th inst. Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on East Thirteenth street, east of Fifth avenue, adjourned to the 23d inst. Sale by Peter F. Meyer of a house and lot on Third avenue, north of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Morrisania, adjourned to 23d inst. Sale by same auctioneer of a building, with plot, on West Forty-seventh street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to March 1. Sale by James M. Miller of plot, with improvements, on East Fifty-second street, west of First avenue; case announced as arranged and property withdrawn, and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of plot bounded by Helen street, Morrisania avenue, Ella and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward; case also settled and property withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to take place to-day at the Exchange, as noticed, are the following:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19 by 92, No. 535 East Sixteenth street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B. Also, similar sale, J. Lindley, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 78.2 by 100.8, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 178.9 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale of the valuable property known as Nos. 147, 147½, and 149 Washington street, north-east corner of Cedar street, embracing a plot of land 55.5 by 40.5 by 53.9 by 51.4, with the buildings thereon.

By H. B. Hertz & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. K. Blauvelt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by about 103.3, (irregular,) on West Fifteenth street, south side, 165 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, Joseph P. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108.4 by 286 by 105 by 314.7, on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge avenue, 186.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 150 feet east of Lexington avenue; lease dated April 1, 1870, term twenty years, ground rent $490 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone French flat house and lot, 1st av., w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 124th st., lot 20x75	$8,176
1 similar house and lot, 1st av., w. s., adjoining above, lot same size	7,966
1 similar house and lot, 1st av., w. s., adjoining above, lot 19.9x75	8,166
1 similar house and lot, 1st av., w. s., adjoining above, lot 20x75	8,216
1 similar house and lot, 1st av., w. s., adjoining above, lot same size	8,466
1 similar house and lot, 1st av., w. s., adjoining above, lot same size	8,770

By Hugh N. Camp.

4 lots, West 127th st., s. s., 435 ft. e. of 6th av., each 25x99.11; sold in one parcel	$11,145
1 small three-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, Avenue A., n. e. corner of 74th st., lot 22.10x98	4,797
1 three-story frame house and plot, Railroad av., n. e. corner of 4th st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, plot 174.5x284x95x8x71x246	9,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story frame house and lot, East 109th st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 25x100.11	$3,000
1 three-story and basement brick house, and lease of lot, East 56th st., n. s., 353 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 20x83.4x20x84.10; lease dated Nov. 15, 1870; term, 20 years; ground rent, $240 per annum	6,100

By Steele & Carter.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 23d st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 16.8x98.9	$4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 14.

38th st., n. s., 308 6-12 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.1x98.9; Austin Abbott and wife to John A. Gilman	nom.
27th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Bar Association to Xavier Union	$32,500
146th st., s. s., 129.9 ft. w. of St. Nicholas av., 175 thence irregular; Newton Amerman to James F. Ruggles	940
Morris av., w. s., 79.6 ft. n. of Denman st., 25x75 thence irregular, 23d Ward; Patrick J. Brick and wife to John Houston	750
Washington av., w. s., 315 4-10 ft. s. of 8th st., 150x25, 23d Ward; Margaret Carr and others to Agnes F. May	nom.
Lexington av., s. w. corner of 74th st., 75x68.2 x18.9x irregular; Charles L. Cornish to Henry Knickerbocker	nom.
4th av., e. s., n. corner of 93d st., 150x100.8; Terence Farley and wife to Francis McCabe, (one-third part of)	......
Avenue A, n. w. corner of 74th st., 32.3x100; Dewitt C. Grinnell to William Donaldson	20,000
Morris av., w. s., 79.6 ft. n. of Denman st., 25x75x irregular, 23d Ward; John Houston and wife to Mary A. Brick	750
Charles st., n. s., 70.1 ft. e. of Hudson st., 18x irregular; also, Hudson st., e. s., 60.4 ft. n. of Charles st., 40x18.5x irregular; Adam Kling to Almira E. Portington	nom.
22d st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 7th av., 20.10x98.9; Edward L. Oppenheim and wife to John C. McLoughlin	15,750
Charles st., n. s., 70.1 ft. e. of Hudson st., 18x irregular; also, Hudson st., e. s., 60.4 ft. n. of Charles st., 40x18.5x irregular; Robert C. Portington to Adam Kling	nom.
Bloomingdale road, 175 ft. w. of St. Nicholas av., irregular; James F. Ruggles and wife to Newton Amerman	1,003
Grand st., n. e. corner Clinton st., 50x100x irregular; also, Chatham st., n. s., 222.3 ft. e. of Duane st., 25x107.6; Sarah J. Stephenson and husband to Meyer Rosenthal and others	63,000
11th av., s. w. corner 72d st., 58.4x100; Charlotte A. Weaver to Margaret Martin	22,500
Greenwich st., (No. 118,) 21x52.10x irregular; Lewis Ascher and wife to Augusta Yesky	8,000
Lexington av., e. s., 120.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x80; William L. Loew and wife to Julia Friend	18,500
Delancy st., n. s., 50.3 ft. w. of Norfolk, 25x69.8; John R. Ward to Charles J. Goelier	13,500
131st st., n. s., 343.7 ft. w. of 6th av., 18.8x99.11; J. A. Lockwood and others to A. B. Longstreet	2,500
74th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Jacob Cohen and wife to Siegel Bernhard	16,000

LEASES RECORDED.

East Broadway, (No. 44,) 10 years; Jacob Foss to Congregation Holche Yoche Wiganer	$600
Avenue B, (No. 92,) 5 years; Solomon Katz to Isidor Frendenburg	1,300
1st av., (No. 2,434,) 4 years and 3 months; Herman H. Brunjes to William Pelle	600
2d av., w. s., n. of 119th st., 3 years; Emil Michel to William Sutorius	900
Eldridge st., (No. 169,) 2 years; Simon Galinger to Charles A. Marader	600
Greenwich st., s. e. corner of King st.; Trinity Church to Mrs. H. Schwarte	700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$32,500 ONLY FOR A HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$38,000 only for a splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$20,000 only for a beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 56th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H., basement.

FOR SALE—(ALMOST GIVEN AWAY, PRICE REDUCED)—A four-story house on West 22d st.; fourteen or fifteen rooms; bath, gas, range; hot and cold water; water closets, stationary tubs, bells, wash-basins; vestibule entrance; C. C. Moore leasehold; ground rent $200 per year; renewals at four per cent.; price only $7,000; nothing in the City cheaper within our knowledge; about $2,000 only in cash required. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—A BROADWAY STORE, first-class, two fronts, most eligibly situated for increase in value, will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third to one-half or all cash. Positive price, $250,000; possession any time; $25,000 a year rent for three years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, NO. 584 7th av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite the new Rossmore Hotel, can be bought for much less than it will be worth in a few years; terms reasonable. OWNER, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

$25,000 WILL BUY 55TH ST. CORNER house; cost $40,000 within two years; $30,000, four story, brown stone, near Windsor Hotel. PAUL F. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

$15,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick, 22d st., near 6th av. PAUL F. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A number of new first-class dwelling-houses; several finished in cabinet work and very perfect in arrangement. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nos. 24 and 28 West 56th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ON EAST Grand st., between Jefferson and Madison avs., three minutes' walk from station of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads, five houses, thoroughly well built, with all modern conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, nine rooms, with gas fixtures complete; cellar cemented; now being finished; will be ready to occupy before 1st April; lots 30 feet wide; houses 21x45 feet; for sale low, on favorable terms; only a moderate amount of cash required; balance on mortgage. Apply to JOHN JEWETT & SONS, No. 182 Front st., New-York, or CRANE & GLASBY, Elizabeth N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.—Eighty acres of land, principally high ground, and partly meadow, (improvements of little value;) a favorable opportunity for any institution to secure a plot of ground on the East River above the Bronx; it is unexceptionably healthy, either for a country-seat or public buildings; water rights included. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ARLINGTON HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION of Arlington, N. J., have a few choice lots for sale; now is the time to purchase; terms easy. For particulars call from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at their office, No. 157 Broadway, or at Arlington, only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Montclair Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountainside, desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS on East 110th st., near 3d av.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Executors of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased,

EAST 110TH ST.—The eight three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwellings and lots, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249, and 251 East 110th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av. Houses are each 16.8x40 and 45, in fair order, contain all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. Rented until May 1, 1876. Five of the above houses are mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at $4,500 each, and three are mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $4,000 each. Possession May 1, 1876.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall street and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:

PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the five-story brick building No. 84 Water st.

WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.

Sale absolute without reserve or limit.

For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
of valuable property,
NOS. 38 AND 40 OLIVER ST.,
(east side, near Madison st.,)
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
LOT 31 BY 75 FEET.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with pleasant grounds, in Westchester County, one mile from Hudson River and seventeen miles from Forty-second street; rent $450; also, near the above, a small house and grounds, rent $150; or will exchange for unincumbered property in New-York or Newark. Apply to G. BAYLIES, 292 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET—THE MANSION ON BARRETTO'S POINT, Twenty-fourth Ward, cheap for a term of years to a good tenant; contains twenty-one rooms, suitable for a Summer boarding-house or private dwelling; very fine water views and the best facilities for bathing and boating. Apply to A. C. STEWART, No. 87 Franklin st.

TO LEASE.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL,
on
Broadway, Washington and Waverley places, and Mercer st., with fine elevator, &c. For terms and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

AT WESTPORT, CONN.—TO LET—PLEASANT, large cottage, ten rooms; heater, range, &c.; stable, with two stalls; rent very low. Apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Westport, Conn.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—TO LET—FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, to a private family, very low; will be put in perfect order. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

A MODEL BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 225 East 31st st.; rent low to good tenant; all improvements. Apply on premises to owner.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT, WITH ALL THE modern improvements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

BROADWAY STORES AND LOFTS TO LET. CHOICE LOCATIONS, LOW RENTS.
Broadway, near Grand st., 25x100.
Broadway, near Bleecker st., 25x90.
Broadway, corner Waverley Place, 29x100.
Broadway, near 11th st., 25x100.
Union Square, near 16th st., 25x60.
Broadway, near 21st st., 25x100.
Broadway, near 30th st., 22x75.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

KEMP BUILDING,
Corner William and Cedar sts.
To let, offices suitable for bankers, railroad companies, and lawyers. These offices have all the modern improvements, high ceilings, thoroughly ventilated, excellent light, having a southern exposure; elevator, steam heat, &c. For particulars inquire at the office of LANMAN & KEMP, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; unsurpassed as a business position.

Also, store and apartments No. 127 Waverley place. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LEASE—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE ABOUT 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building, opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine street.

TO LEASE—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement, about 25 by 130; well lighted and well located for the book trade; in good order. Can be rented at a very low figure. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 198 BROADWAY at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—BUILDINGS AND STORES IN MAIDEN lane, near Nassau st., suitable for jewelry, fancy goods, furs, &c.; also one in Bond st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BUILDINGS TO LET—SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing, repairing, &c., on Mercer st., 4th av., 29th st., 42d st., &c.; moderate rents. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & Co., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET.—TWO UPPER LOFTS OF BUILDING Nos. 54 and 56 Duane st. Apply on the premises to F. PATUREL & Co.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TO RENT or purchase, a three-story house in 20th or 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, D. C. L., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A GOOD locality, by a responsible party, where owner would reside in lieu of rent; references exchanged. Address H., Post Office Box No. 1,122.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU CAN BE obtained most competent servants, governesses, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c.; also, cooks, nurses, chamber-maids, &c., of all nations. No. 602 6th av.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Best class of servants waiting for situations.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND ASSIST IN WAITing.—By a neat, respectable young woman as first-class chamber-maid, with best five years' testimonials from her last place for capability, honesty, and sobriety; in fact, is every way a first-class servant; would assist in waiting; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and waitress, a young English girl, with two years' reference from last place; a thorough waitress and chamber-maid; keeps silver, glass, &c., in best of order; is neat and quick in her movements; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a German girl; is strong and active; willing to go to the country or City; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Sewing.—By a most desirable German girl; speaks English; is very respectable; willing and obliging; wages no object for a good home. Can be seen for two days at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a Jewish family; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting in a first-class boarding-house; good City reference. Call at or address No. 127 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, as thorough chamber-maid, or parlor maid, or chamber-work and plain sewing; best City references given. Address for two days German Advertiser, No. 225 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has two and a half years' reference from her last place; is neat, willing, and obliging. Call at No. 145 40th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamber-work and take care of children; good reference. Apply at No. 324 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; would assist with children or do plain sewing; has good reference. Call or address No. 304 West 38th st., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—By a German Protestant young woman; highly respectable and well recommended; good plain family cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would do general house-work; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman whom we know, as first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, game and poultry, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J. L.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; also understands the making of butter; will go into the country; has the best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A DANISH GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; good cook; makes bread, desserts, side dishes, &c.; a first-class laundress; has four years' reference; keeps her kitchen clean, and is accommodating; understands milk; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for H. C.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; is a good bread, pastry, and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups, boning and larding; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 489 8th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, excellent baker, and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small American family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general housework; capable and trustworthy; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 409 West 24th st., near 9th av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN AS AN excellent cook and baker; will assist with the coarse washing if required; is sober, careful, and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls to go together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 243 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a small hotel or first-class club-house; thoroughly acquainted with the business; good reference. Address C., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; good bread and biscuit maker; or to do general house-work in a small family; good references. Call at Mrs. Clark's, No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference from her last place; no cards answered. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron; best City references. Call for two days at No. 354 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with the washing; City references. Apply at No. 128 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS AN EXperienced cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry; excellent references. Call at Mrs. Clark's, No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the very best of private family cooking; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer or house-work; no objections to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS GOOD COOK in a private family; understands bread, biscuit, pastry, meats, soups, &c.; good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 340 East 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 554 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; will be found satisfactory in every way; has good reference; no objection to help in the washing in a moderate family. Call today at No. 317 East 31st st. and 2d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as good, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 729 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FRENCH, (CORdon Bleu); wages, $35; has excellent City references and fifteen years' practice. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A competent and efficient cook in everything; has good references; will go out of town or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, boning, larding, side dishes, jellies, pastry, desserts of various kinds; has good City references. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 245 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 38th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both advertise from their last place; good wages required. Call at No. 121 East 55th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 556 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; or as laundress only. Apply, two days, at No. 317 East 43d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXCELlent baker, with the best City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 219 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent baker; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, Room No. 5.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter of dresses and cloaks; thoroughly understands trimming and fitting; will give the newest styles of the season; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month; good City reference. Address W., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands ladies' and children's dress-making, wishes a few engagements by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 205 West 60th st., first bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker; perfect cutter and fitter; will engage by day or week on very moderate terms during dull season; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer would engage for $7 a week; can use sewing-machines. Call at No. 200 West 36th st., near 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week; can cut and fit; will go at $1 50 per day. Call at No. 321 7th av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice, at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.; for the country also.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl of twenty-two, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A neat, tidy, competent girl; is a good cook and laundress; willing and industrious; has good City reference. Call or address Kate, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant girl, as general house servant; good City reference. Call at West Side Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call or address No. 204 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in a private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS kitchen-maid in a hotel or restaurant, or to do plain washing; City references. Call at No. 230 East 54th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO speaks perfectly French, Italian, German and English; is a very good and tasteful dress-maker and trimmer; can wait on a lady and teach the languages. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable French girl as lady's maid; is an excellent seamstress; understands the machine; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would go out by the day, or take gentlemen's and ladies' washing or ironing at her own house, at a moderate price. Call at or address No. 198 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th sts., Room No. 8.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent laundress; will assist in chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 5 East 47th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; private family only. Can be seen for two days at 113 East 21st st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMan as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; or as cook and laundress in a private family or boarding house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN woman; speaks French and English; understands dress-making; will not object to assist in light chamber-work; willing to go in the country. Address No. 203 East 37th st., in care of F. D. Valentine.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble person as maid and seamstress; would assist with children or chamber-work; ten years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 229 East 45th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN person, speaking French and English, as maid and seamstress, or attend to growing children; is a good hair-dresser; reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress; will take entire care of growing children; has ten years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; six years' excellent City reference. Call or address No. 384 9th av., in the store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS first-class children's nurse and sew; or would do the cooking for a small family; would like a home in a Methodist family. Call at Mrs. Reynold's New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of a child and to wait on a lady; understands ladies' hair-dressing and sewing. Address M. P. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS INfant's nurse, or would take care of grown up children, and would do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement, for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of growing children; excellent seamstress; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at Mrs. Clark's, No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; will do light chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 637 6th av., near 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF invalid lady or as nurse for children; City or country; a good home more an object than wages. West Side Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and do sewing; good reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, JUST DISENgaged; wishes an engagement by the week or month; best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as infant's nurse; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH person as nursery governess; would take entire charge of children and their wardrobe; would like to travel. Address A., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH GERMAN girl as nurse and seamstress; is neat and tidy, and of pleasant disposition. Call at Morison's reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of name and address.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress in a private family; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady and assist otherwise; good City reference. Call at No. 86 Irving place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; can do all kinds of fancy embroidery and give lessons. Call at Mrs. Reynold's New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PARISIAN LADY AS SEAMstress, (willing to help with children,) in a private family; first-class reference. Apply at No. 42 West 4th st., near Wooster st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very competent young woman as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; has an excellent disposition; very willing and obliging; and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 320 East 26th st., one flight up, back rooms.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly, also salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; willing to go in the country; over four years' reference. Call or address No. 573 2d av., first floor, between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is fully capable and has best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; understands taking care of silver and making salads; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 237 East 82d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; or would do chamber-work or plain sewing; will be found willing and obliging and particular and clean in habits; best City reference from last place. Address M. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

WASHING.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant laundress wishes family washing; is capable of doing all kinds of fluting and puffing; terms moderate; can give fourteen years' reference for the same. Call or address for two days No. 217 East 26th st., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes washing at her own residence or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; good reference. Mrs. Morris, No. 219 West 32d st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man; has excellent testimonials; will be highly recommended by present and previous employers; age, thirty; wages, $50 per month. Address A. Cook, No. 205 East 20th st.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIenced butler and waiter (Protestant) in a first-class private family; excellent references and highly recommended. Call at present employer's for four days, or address Waiterman, No. 37 St. Mark's place.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTler, with good City references, either as first or single hand. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A CHEF, FRENCH, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family cooking and first-class desserts of all kinds, jellies, gelatines, and confitures; either in a club or restaurant. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK; UNderstands all branches; meat and pastry; good carver; can furnish best City reference. Call or address Donandy, No. 326 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-eight years, as coachman and groom; is steady and sober; does not smoke; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' first-class City references; has lived with the very best families in this City. Call or address P. H., No. 129 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful; first-class City reference from his last employer. Address G. F., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or Stillings', No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (single;) is a good City driver; perfectly understands the proper care of horses, &c.; two years' best City reference from last place. Any one wishing a first-class man can address Trustworthy, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging, and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call or address L. K., private stable, No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can be highly recommended by his last employer, with whom he lived seven years. Apply at Mr. Sayre's Law Office, No. 397 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance, who has thorough knowledge of his duties; will be found willing and obliging; six years' excellent City reference. Call or address M. Logan, No. 31 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, cattle, &c.; will be found a useful man around a gentleman's place; best of references. Address E. D., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; understands his business in all its branches; has first-class reference; willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, present employer's, No. 164 West 47th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; good City reference; City or country. Call or address James, at Farmer's livery stable, No. 130 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of middle age; understands his business thoroughly, having undoubted City references. Address R. M., No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands gardening; can milk and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good, careful driver; City or country; best City and country reference; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address Coachman, No. 26 Rector st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to the City or country; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has ten years' best references. Address M. S., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Frenchman; is an excellent coachman and valet; has served in Paris for a number of years, and is qualified to break and train horses, and is a splendid decorator. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references given. Call or address G. W., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married, with one child; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address Faithful, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself useful; has good reference; the country preferred. Address J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man, Protestant; willing to make himself useful; understands his business thoroughly; well posted in City; best City references if required. Address or call on Wm. H., No. 223 East 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, as first-class coachman; 10 years good references from last place. Call or address No. 32 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, whose last employer can recommend as a very superior man. Address C. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE MAN (Protestant) as a first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DAIRY-MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN (MARRIED) man, to run a large milk or dairy farm by the month, or on shares. Address, giving full particulars, W. H. Axtell, No. 122 West 54th st.

FOREMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN; MARRIED, NO children; experienced in all branches of farming; best recommendations. Address F. D., Sing Sing Post Office, N. Y.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY.—BY AN IRISH Protestant man and wife lately landed; man is an experienced farmer in all branches as done in the old country; understands the cultivating of crops, raising, buying, and selling of stock; wife is a first-class dairy-woman and butter maker; can also raise poultry; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also the care and management of stock; has had twenty years' experience; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in the management of greenhouses and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, laying out and improving places; unexceptionable references for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (PROTESTant,) small family; understands care of greenhouses, &c.; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference from present employer, who can be seen if required. Address T. Little, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG married man; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and the care of a gentleman's place in general; best references. Address, for three days, J. G., Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGlishman; married; understands his business in all its branches; a first-class grape grower; reference from last employers. Address H. W., Box 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; IS A thorough gardener in all its branches; has twenty-three years' experience in this country; good references. Address R. H., West Chester village.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—UNDERSTANDS both branches thoroughly; on a gentleman's place, where his services are needed from March 10; can do repairing and carpenter work, and make himself useful; three years' reference from last employer. Address A. C., Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y. For reference, can call on Mr. A. Masterton, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Call on or address B. C. H., care A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young Swiss; is a first-class florist, grape, fruit, and vegetable grower; best reference from present and former employers. Call or address W. M., Gardeners' Home, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (FAMILY small;) is a good gardener and farmer; understands stock if required; best City reference. Call or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; understands care of green-house, grapery, vegetable and flower garden; wife is a good plain cook or laundress; have best of reference. Call or address W. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables, the care and treatment of horses, stock, &c.; is a good milker; five years' best of references. Address J. R., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A COLORED BOY IN A FAMily or office; first-class references. Call, for two days, or address No. 149 West 52d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A PROTestant man; who fully understands his duties as such; care of silver a specialty; also, all dining-room appointments; will be found sober, honest, and trustworthy. Address for two days, William, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house; perfectly understands his business; best City reference. Address R. G., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman (Protestant) as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A first-class private family; unexceptionable reference from his previous employers. Can be seen at No. 322 West 21st st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address R. G., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter; best City references. Call or address G. W. Q., No. 745 10th av., room No. 6.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; has lived with the best family in the City. Address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A good private family, by a Protestant man, who understands his duties thoroughly; is such has good reference; is willing and obliging; will be found trustworthy and agreeable. Address for two days C. W. J., Box 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS HEAD waiter in a first-class boarding-house or private family, or in a first-class hotel in the country; best of references. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock. Peter Peterson, No. 213 Sullivan st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY YOUNG man in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. M., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. M. D., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands care of silver, dressing salad, and carving; four years' references. Call or address Bullett, No. 309 7th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Address F. H., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best City references. Address W. S., No. 250 West 16th st.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE.—$15 PER MONTH WILL BE PAID FOR a competent nurse for child. Call for two days at No. 171 West 47th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of the nursery in an institution; satisfactory references required; none but Protestants need apply. Call between 9 and 11:30 A. M. at No. 67 West 10th st.

WAITRESS.—WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class waitress; must be thoroughly competent and have good City references. Call at No. 30 West 37th st., between 9 and 1.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS COOK; MUST BE competent, and with good City references; wages, $18. Apply at No. 17 West 31st st., between 10 and 3, for two days.

WANTED—A FARMER, COMPETENT AND RELIable, to take entire charge of and work a milk dairy farm of 100 acres, twenty head of cattle, in Westchester Country. R. M. BRUNDIGE, 919 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY, and to do the washing and ironing. Inquire, before 12, at No. 27 Bank st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, with best City references. Apply, from 9 to 12, at No. 191 Madison av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 7.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, watercolor and oil painting, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY Boarding-school for young ladies at Red Bank-on-the-Shrewsbury; English, Latin, French, German, music and drawing; City references.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. [illegible] and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1876.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER PIPE.

Proposals will be received at Sewer Department, City Hall, till March 1, for the whole or any part of 20,000 feet of twelve-inch vitrified sewer pipe, including 1,000 six-inch branches. Apply as above for specification and form of proposal. The right is reserved to decline all bids. Indorse bids, "Proposals for Sewer Pipe," and addressed to CLINTON VILES, Chairman Committee on Sewers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875. HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.
BERNARD AMEND, JOSEPH KOEBLE, } Executors.
n24-law6mW*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES F. A. TALBOT RETIRES this day from the firm of F. TALBOT & CO., which will hereafter be continued by F. TALBOT on his sole account. FREDERIC TALBOT, C. F. A. TALBOT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

I, FREDERIC TALBOT, heretofore one of the copartnership of F. TALBOT & CO., which has transacted business in the City and State of New-York for a period of five years and upward, and which is this day dissolved, do hereby certify and declare that in pursuance and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and the act amendatory thereof passed April 17, 1863, I, FREDERIC TALBOT, abiding in the City of Providence, R. I., will continue the use of the said copartnership name of F. TALBOT & CO., at the said City of New-York, and that I am the sole person dealing under the name of F. TALBOT & CO., and that I file this certificate in pursuance of said acts.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876. FREDERIC TALBOT.
f2-law4wW

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ROAD-CARRIAGE HORSE, bay, young, sound, kind, and free driver; also handsome roan pony horse, very fast, sound and kind; private stable, No. 129 West 49th st. Also, wanted to rent small private stable near 42d st. and 5th av. Address L., No. 6 East 41st st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentleman or lady; ladies' Rubbers, 55 cents, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON 39TH ST., TUESDAY, FEB. 15, A BLACK and tan DOG; had on a water-proof blanket; answers by the name of Gyp. Liberal reward for his return to No. 70 West 39th st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. RUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
from White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA...WED., March 1
JAVA.......WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA.......WED., March 8
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 6:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Hellard..........Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, March 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........March 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........March 28, at 7 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 17.
ATLAS..........March 11.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........March 1.
ETNA..........March 15.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGIA..........WEDNESDAY..........FEB. 16
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 19
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 17
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 2
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 17.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 7
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....March 4 | STATE OF NEVADA..Feb. 21
NEDERLAND.....March 28 | SWITZERLAND...March 16
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND....March 4 | SWITZERLAND......Feb. 21
VADERLAND....March 28 | State of Nevada...March 16
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
TheQueen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Spain, March 4, 11 A. M.
England, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Egypt, March 11, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKAR......Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN...Sat., March 4
SALIER......Sat., Feb. 26 | WESER....Sat., March 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........WEDNESDAY, March 1
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO..........Feb. 16 | HINDOO..........March 11
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency. J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.
IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.
New-York References:
WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees for $26,000 of the eight per cent. land grant bonds of this company, of the issue of Sept. 4, 1868, $6,000 of which must be from Nos. 1 to 600, and $20,000 of which must be from Nos. 1,201 to 1,800.
Bids to be made flat, and will be received until Feb. 21, 1876, at New-Bedford, Mass.
These bonds are wanted for cancelation, under provisions of trust deed, by C. R. TUCKER, O. PRESCOTT, Trustees.
NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1876.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A sufficient number of the shareholders having paid in their contributions toward legal expenses to warrant the Protective Committee in proceeding with defensive measures they have organized for a vigorous opposition to the foreclosure of the gold bond mortgage. Able counsel has been retained, and a careful examination of the case has developed many very strong points in our favor, both in law and equity. Contributions are still received from stockholders who desire to join in the movement.
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman,
No. 2 Exchange court.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.
R. H. SMITH,
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

BOSTON, HARTFORD
AND ERIE GUARANTEED.
Bondholders are requested to communicate promptly with MORGAN, HOLMES & BROOKE,
No. 35 Broad st., New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS EXPIRES FEB. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF F. P. OLCOTT & CO., No. 45 WALL ST., (P. O. Box No. 1,938.) NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.
NEW-YORK STATE CANAL GOLD SIXES, DUE 1891.—Having been the purchasers of the two million dollars of Canal Sixes on the 5th inst., agreeably to the Controller's advertisement at that time, all of which have been placed by us, we are now authorized to offer one million five hundred thousand dollars Canal Sixes, due July 1, 1891, interest January and July; principal and interest payable in coin.
F. P. OLCOTT & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1905, OF THE WEST END PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The only means of transportation inside the Centennial Exhibition grounds. I am authorized to offer a limited number of the above at 90 and accrued interest.
JOHN S. EWEN, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.
Inclose stamp.

A—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A LARGE, handsomely furnished front room, southern exposure, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 13 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs. References.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM, SECond floor; large, handsome room, third floor; one on fourth; running water. Dining room, parlor floor; house extra wide.

NO. 42 EAST 19TH ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room for two gentlemen for $18; also, large parlor and reception-room for physician's office, with or without board.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN THEIR OWN house will rent, with board, second floor to a party of gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 130 West 29th st.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, third floor, with board, to a gentleman. References.

A PARTY DESIRING FIRST-CLASS apartments on 5th av., with private table, can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, 588 6th av.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

SOME ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, if desired, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms, second floor; other very desirable rooms, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 33 WEST 18TH ST.—GENTLEMEN DESIRing rooms, with first-class board, can be accommodated.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING sunny rooms, third floor, together or separately; strictly first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—PLEASANT front rooms, with first-class board; references.

PHILADELPHIA, NO. 1,016 SPRUCE ST.—Handsome rooms, with first-class board.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD AND THREE FURnished or unfurnished rooms for clergyman, wife, and two small children; terms low. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO GENTLEMEN only, with use of carpets and exclusive bath, or entire second floor, furnished, with bath, by the year or month, without board. No. 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, also one small room, to let to gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs.; superior accommodations. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS UNexpectedly vacated; singly or in suite; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND ADULT SON, (Americans,) desires a floor, unfurnished, in a private house; location, 23d to 50th st., 3d to 6th av.; rent about $30 per month; references exchanged. Address X. Y., Herald Office.

HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st st., are prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests, at rates from $1 to $3 per day. Restaurant prices to suit the times.
STEWART & CO., Proprietors.
D. P. PETERS, Manager.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.
74TH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1876.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the Transfer books will be closed and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next.
WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000 TO $100,000.—ACTIVE OR special partner wanted by an importing and manufacturing firm of this City of high standing; goods staple and sold on short credits; excellent bankers' facilities abroad and home credit unlimited; more capital wanted to meet the demands of the rapid increase of the business. Communications treated strictly confidential. Address G. A. F., Box 183 Times Office.

$15,000.—PARTNER, SPECIAL OR general, wanted; hides, tallow, rendering and soap manufactory, in successful operation in a city near by; only one there. Address Post Office Box No. 4,398.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT THE concern, five years lease, fixtures and furniture, all new, and good-will of restaurant No. 23 Park place and No. 20 Murray st. Inquire immediately, as above.
B. F. STILES.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PARTNER IN MANUfacture and sale of best boot-blacking on market, with $500 to $1,000 capital. Address J. F. H., Post Office Box No. 3,284.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.,
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 10:30 O'CLOCK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILCOX and RALPH I. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John H. Wilcox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1876.
f16-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this matter by the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, dated 21st day of January, 1876, I will, by Benjamin P. Fairchild, Auctioneer, sell at public auction at the office of said Auctioneer, number 9 Beach street, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the uncollected claims due to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of judgments, promissory notes, drafts or bills of exchange, and open accounts, a list of which can be seen at my office, number 451 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and on the day of sale at the office of the Auctioneer.—Dated February 7, 1876. W. B. PARKINSON,
f9-1aw3wW* Assignee of William E. Stein.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. OLMSTED HIGGINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by J. Olmsted Higgins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f9-1aw3wW*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE F. STORMS, of the City of Paterson, County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Paterson, Feb. 15, 1876.
f16-1aw3wW* GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.
MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
AND
Centennial Tea Party
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Irving Hall, and Nilsson Hall,
ON THE
EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876,
IN AID OF
THE FLOATING HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN'S GUILD.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, BERNSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, RELICS, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.
DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.
"THE PATRIOT FLAG,"
Composed expressly for the occasion, by C. E. Horsley, will be rendered at 9:30 o'clock, with SOLO BY SOHST and CHORUS OF VOLUNTEER SINGERS FROM THE CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.
THE MINUET
will be danced immediately afterward, under direction of W. B. De Garmo.
GRAND ENTREE
OF THREE HUNDRED LADIES IN THE COSTUME OF 1776, WITH THEIR ESCORTS, at 10 o'clock.
Martha Washington Tea Party in Irving Hall.
BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUPPER IN NILSSON HALL.
During the evening an overture, entitled
"THE GREAT REPUBLIC,"
Arranged for the occasion by George F. Bristow, will be performed by ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., are opened daily at 10 A. M. for the sale of boxes and tickets.
Tickets may be obtained of the Executive Committee or of any of the Board of Managers.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Chairman, *Staats Zeitung.*
B. A. QUINTARD, Vice Chairman, No. 9 Broad st.
FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Corresponding Secretary, No. 16 Wall st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, Recording Secretary, No. 67 Beaver st.
WM. H. GUION, G. K. LANSING, Treasurers, No. 63 Wall st., Astor House.
R. J. CORTIS, White Star Line.
L. V. SONE, No. 126 Pearl st.
WILLIAM ORTON, Western Union Telegraph Company.
H. M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.
WM. H. WILEY, No. 148 Reade st.
C. C. CONKLIN, Arnold & Constable.
THOS. C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. W. LEGGAT, No. 44 Laight st.
T. K. CHUTKOWSKI, No. 524 Broome st.
WM. THURMAN, M. D., No. 519 Madison av.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Union square.
THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's Theatre.
J. P. SOLOMON, No. 319 Broadway.
WM. H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
M. F. HATCH, No. 61 Liberty st.
CHAS. A. BLOOMFIELD, No. 101 Murray st.
GEO. A. DENIG, No. 44 West 25th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Rev. ALVAH WISWALL, St. John's Guild.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. ANTHONY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by James L. Anthony in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, as incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f16-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. BROWN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederick A. Brown, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt.
f16-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIPHALET WICKES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Eliphalet Wickes, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the firm of F. S. Weeks & Co, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that we, the undersigned, will sell, pursuant to an order of said court, dated November 15, 1875, at public auction, at the office of I. T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the past due and uncollected claims due to the estate of said bankrupt. A schedule of said claims may be seen at the office of said Register any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in which schedule the said claims are grouped in lots, and will be sold in lots as grouped.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1876. JOHN D. MAIRS,
THOS. C. SHEPHARD,
Assignees of the estate of said bankrupt,
No. 510 West 23d street, New-York City.
f9-1aw3wW*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of January, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WILSON, of the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JANE C. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jane C. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt. f16-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, Bankrupt.—No. 5,048.—Notice of sale: The undersigned will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 77 Worth street, the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt:
All the right, title, and interest which the said Requa had on the 23d day of January, 1875, in and to certain letters patent, issued to Jonathan H. Green, (No. 149,472,) dated April 7, 1874, for improvement in waterproofing compound for guano bags, bales, &c., and duly assigned to Leonard F. Requa.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1876. C. H. CURRIER, Assignee,
f16-1aw3wW* No. 77 Worth st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY A. KENT, Junior, of Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f2-1aw3w-W* 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. STUART.
TO-NIGHT,
First time, after careful preparation,
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S
New comedy in four acts,
BRASS.
Characters by Miss ROSE WOOD, Miss ROSE LISLE, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Mrs. BRUTONE, Messrs. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, LEWIS MORRISON, J. C. PADGETT, VINING BOWERS, C. NORRIS, W. J. COGSWELL, FRANK LANGLEY, CYRIL SEARLE, J. W. BRUTONE, J. P. COOKE, C. ROSENE.
New drop curtain by VOEGTLIN; new scenery, MATT MORGAN, CHARLES HENRY, G. HEINNEMANN.
BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 UNTIL 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.
ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
SECOND OPERA NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16,
IL TROVATORE.
Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Signor BUGANINI, Signor CARPI, Signor BACELLI, Signor LOTTI.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director..........Signor TOMASI
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18—LA CENERENTOLA.
Début of Miss MATILDE PHILLIPPS.
General admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $2. Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats and boxes now at Academy box office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Kullman's, No. 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE—LA FAVORITA.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.....Lessees and Managers
QUEEN AND WOMAN
This new drama will be given every evening this week. It will be illustrated by magnificent scenes and by a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Messrs. Fred. Robinson, Edw'd. Arnott, Edw'd. Lamb, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and J. C. Coulter; Misses Ida Vernon, Kate Claxton, Laura Thorpe, and Mr. J. Steele Mackaye.
In consequence of Miss CLARA MORRIS' approaching engagement, the present representations of this drama are limited to one week. Saturday Matinée at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
DECIDED SUCCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
As LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE
In the great Emotional Drama of
EAST LYNNE.
Supported by Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and a powerful company. East Lynne Matinée Saturday at 1:30.
Admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinée to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Original Model Varieties of America; Piquant, Spicy, Humorous, Elegant, and Artistic; Most Crowded Fashionable Resort in New-York; 60 Artists in Olio. Tricks, Tommy Don't Go, La Miniset, Virginia Stickney, James Messenger, Fattie Stewart, Blanche Elberts, Demonio, Sig. Novissimo, Mlle. Bertha, Love and Murder, Peanuts, New Tableaux, Annie Morton, Aubrey and Moulton.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Entire change Monday, Feb. 14, and during the week. First appearance of the talented and versatile actor, Mr. JOHN W. JENNINGS.
Mr. Jennings will perform his great character of Melter Moss, in the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Reappearance of Rickey and Barney. First appearance of Wm. Barry. First appearance of Paddy Murphy. The entire company in a new Olio. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS,
now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8,
LA FAVORITA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Signor REINA. Seats can be secured at Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.
The great artiste Mrs. G. C. HOWARD and UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; also, COLORED GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.
A GRAND UNCLE TOM MATINEE AT 2.

YOUNG APOLLO CLUB OF NEW-YORK,
AT THE
BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
THIS EVENING. TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ORGAN CONCERT.
Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.; Second Season, Forty-eighth Concert; WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 16, at 4 o'clock. Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; Violoncellist, CHARLES WERNER. Admission, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR
THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinees Saturday at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening the Comets, Blake-Edwards-Weston Sensation Troupe, the Ainsleys, Nat. C. Goodwin, and 160 Great Star Artists. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30. Matinee Tuesday and Friday.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against ESTELLE F. TAYLOR, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 149 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 8, 1876.
DAVIES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1876.
DAVIES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ja12-1aw6wW. No. 149 Broadway, New-York City.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES and JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR, plaintiffs, against ALMIRA WHIPPLE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents with interest from the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 27th, 1875.
OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 25th day of January, 1876.—Dated January 25th, 1876. OWEN & GRAY,
ja26-1aw6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—H. G. BATCHELLER, plaintiff, against J. B. PALSER, as survivor of the late firm of Hodgman & Palser, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the cost of this action.—Dated January 12, 1876. JAMES FLYNN,
ja12-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES LE RAY DE CHAUMONT DE ST. PAUL, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE CORNELIE DE CHAUMONT, Virginie de Leven, Achille de Leven, her husband, Marie C. de Laurencel, Leon Bredif, Marie L. B. Bredif, Nelly Fletcher, Albert Millet, Louis Millet, Frederick Millet, and Lawrence J. Goodale, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 51 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, November 6, 1875. MOORE, HAND & BONNEY,
ja26-1aw-6wW* Attorneys for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC P. MARTIN AGAINST WALTON M. MARTIN and ROBERT J. G. WOOD.—Summons for relief. (complaint filed.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1875, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 13, 1875.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja12-1aw6wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
85TH TO 92D TIME OF ROSE MICHEL.
Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, A. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett.
SATURDAY, Feb. 19,
FOURTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
100TH PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.
12TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MATINEE OF "PIQUE."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AT 1.
[SECOND SUBURBAN MATINEE OF PIQUE!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
IMPORTANT NOVELTIES AND REVIVALS are unavoidably POSTPONED in consequence of the increasing demand for seats to witness Mr. BROUGHAM'S fine drama, replete with ROMANTIC INTEREST AND POWERFUL EFFECTS, entitled
JOHN GARTH,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice, with the following array of names in
THE CAST:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. A. STEVENSON, Mr. A. FITZGERALD, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss NINA VARIAN, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10:30.

STEINWAY HALL.
THREE GRAND CONCERTS.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, and Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19,
BY THE
BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB.
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. R. LISTEMANN, Mr. F. LISTEMANN,
Mr. A. HARTDEGEN, Mr. B. WEINER,
Mr. E. GRAMM, Mr. A. BELZ.
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Soprano, of Boston.
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Pianist.
TEMPLE QUARTET, of Boston,
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
D. F. FITZ, Tenor, H. A. COOK, Baritone,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor, A. C. RYDER, Basso.
Tickets, $1, with reserved seats. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FOURTH CONCERT, Saturday Evening, Feb. 19, at 8.
General Rehearsal, FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss JULIA RIVE, Pianiste.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY,
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
POEME SYMPHONIQUE—"On the Mountain"..........Liszt
CONCERTO—For the Piano, No. 5, Op. 73..........Beethoven
Miss JULIA RIVE.
OVERTURE—"Faniska"..........Cherubini
RONDEAU—For the Piano, in Eb, Op. 16..........Chopin
Miss JULIA RIVE.
SYMPHONY—No. 4, D minor..........Schumann
Tickets with reserved seats, for sale at Decker Bros., No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door.

MARDI GRAS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29,
GRAND FRENCH MASKED BALL
of the
CERCLE DES CHEFS DE CUISINE FRANCAIS,
AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets to be had at Hotel Brunswick; Duparquet & Huot, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster st.; H. Mouquin, No. 141 Fulton st.; F. Rullman, No. 114 Broadway.
Boxes may be secured at J. G. Torrilhon's, No. 344 6th av.

STEINWAY HALL. Mr. T. J. H. DAUM.
Third and last recital of Classical Music.
THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1876, at 2 P. M.
Messrs. Ed. Mollenhauer and F. Bergner will assist in rendering Schumann's Trio in F. and Schubert's Trio in E Flat, for piano, violin, and violoncello. Single admission, $1. Tickets may be obtained at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and at the door on day of recital.

COOPER UNION.—DRAWINGS AND ORIGINAL designs, from the Massachusetts public schools, showing examples of industrial drawings pursued in that State, will be exhibited to the public at the Cooper Union Art School Rooms, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 17 and 18, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Also, specimens of the work of the normal teachers' drawing class of the Cooper Union will be shown at the same time. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
Matinee at 2; Evening at 8.
The popular actors,
C. W. BARRY and LOUIS ALDRICH,
in Barry's Centennial drama,
THE SPY. THE SPY.

DR. JOHN LORD,
In ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, at 11:30,
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,
A new lecture.
In BROOKLYN, FRIDAY—Athenæum at 11,
MOHAMMED.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered.* Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

FINE ARTS.

A. ELLIOTT NASH'S
CERAMIC COLLECTION,
NOW ON VIEW AT THE ART ROOMS,
NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
THIS COLLECTION IS RICH IN CHOICE EXAMPLES OF SEVRES, DRESDEN, OLD ENGLISH, AND ORIENTAL PORCELAIN, AND CONTAINS RELICS AND HEIR-LOOMS OF THE OLDEST NEW-ENGLAND FAMILIES. ALSO, A COLLECTION OF BRIC-A-BRAC, ANDIRONS, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, FEB. 16 AND 17, AT 2 O'CLOCK. ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Ex-Surgeon General Hammond will lecture to men only WEDNESDAY evening at 8. Subject—"The Use and Abuse of our Minds." Admission free.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE and convenient form.
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st., London,
And all chemists and storekeepers throughout the world.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE HARLEM DISTRICT—LETTER FROM GEN. SHARPE, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Republican Hall, corner of Thirty-third street and Sixth avenue. A large number of delegates were present, including many of the prominent party leaders. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., occupied the chair, and Major Willard Bullard acted as Secretary. The Executive Committee reported that all the matters which had been referred to it were placed in the hands of a subcommittee for consideration. The committee to which was referred the work of reorganization in the Twenty-first—the Harlem—district reported as follows:

The committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee for the year 1875 to examine into the condition of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican association, and, if any irregularities are found to exist, to correct the same, said committee having been appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed by said association, requesting that a committee should be appointed for the above-named purpose, beg leave to submit the following:

The committee at their first meeting selected Solon B. Smith as Secretary, and decided to request the officers of the association to call a meeting of the members of their association and inform the committee of their action. The officers complied with the request of the committee and called a meeting at Lincoln Hall Nov. 29, 1875, which was largely attended. Four of the committee were present, and through their Chairman, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., they explained what assistance they wanted the officers and members of the association to render to enable the committee to discharge the duty they had been assigned to perform in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. The officers of the association at this meeting placed the books and papers relating to the association in the hands of the committee, and several members explained the alleged wrongs complained of. They charged that the roll of members contained the names of persons that voted the Democratic ticket, and only acted with the association when by so doing they could assist in disorganizing it, depriving the true Republicans of the district of the power to control the affairs of the association. The committee found, with the papers turned over to them, several hundred propositions for membership, and concluded, as it was so near the annual election, to announce that for the best interest of all concerned it would be necessary to have the persons whose names had been proposed reproposed before electing them members of the association. At the request of a number of members of the association, a roll of members of the association was placed in the hands of one of the members agreed upon by all, so that all desiring could have the opportunity to examine it, and such names found on the roll who, in the judgment of any member, were not entitled to be there, the person discovering the same was requested to send the name, or names, to the Secretary of the committee, and also his own. This meeting was then adjourned, and in the interim between this meeting and the next, which was held at the same place on the evening of Dec. 11, 200 names were sent to the committee. The committee caused a notice to be sent to each person complained of, by the Secretary, requesting him to be present at the meeting that was held Dec. 11, and show cause why his name should not be taken from the roll; and after a long and patient hearing in each case where there was an objection, they decided to strike from the roll 121 members. The committee felt that in the short time intervening before the annual election it would be impossible to do more toward purging the roll; and on the evening of the primary the committee were present and placed the partly-corrected roll in the hands of the proper officers, so that the election could take place. The committee observed that but a few of the persons whose names they had stricken from the rolls presented themselves to vote. In conclusion, the committee would recommend that a new committee be appointed to complete the work that they feel is so necessary yet to be done, and which they would have attended to had time allowed.

The suggestions of the committee were adopted by a unanimous vote. The following communication from Gen. George H. Sharpe, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was then read:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Feb. 1, 1876.

Hon. Jacob M. Patterson:

SIR: At the last Republican State Convention certain protests were made against the admission of delegates from the City of New-York. These were received by the Convention, and referred to the State Committee for its action. The State Committee referred the same to its Executive Committee, and the latter committee, through several of its members, for several months afterward, during and after the canvass, was actively engaged in taking testimony referring to a few of the Assembly Districts in this county. The mass of testimony taken by the Executive Committee is considerable. We desire to bring the matter therein referred to to the attention of the General Committee of New-York, and to make certain recommendations in regard to the several districts from which complaints have been received, in the hope that our recommendations may receive careful deliberation, and that the Republican Party may be benefited by the action which your committee may take thereon. The evils complained of in party organizations should always be corrected, and they should receive particular attention on the eve of a Presidential election.

It is believed that it would be best for the interests of all concerned that the evidence should not be laid before your full committee, and discussion had thereon, until it has been considered by some subordinate committee of your body. I have, therefore, to ask, in behalf of the State Executive Committee that your General Committee will designate some wise and judicious committee from its own number before whom may be laid the evidence taken by us, and the recommendations which we shall have to make. If such a reference is made, I have also to ask that I may be notified of the time and place of meeting of the subcommittee to which this matter may be referred. With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

A resolution was offered, and laid over, making the President of the German Central Republican Committee *ex-officio* a Chairman of the Central Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

THE SUIT AGAINST WILLIAM S. KING—AN AGREEMENT TO STRIKE OUT THE TESTIMONY OF MESSRS. HARRIOT AND HATCH.

The taking of testimony in the suit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King, to recover the money alleged to have been paid him for lobbying purposes, was continued yesterday before Edward M. Wight, Commissioner for the State of Minnesota. Mr. Bennett, on behalf of the Company, consented that the testimony of the witnesses who had refused to answer certain questions, be stricken out. The evidence of Mr. Theodore F. Johnson stood in need of some correction, which would be made before the witness signed the deposition. The only question was as to whether the evidence of Messrs. Talcott and Harriot should be admitted. Mr. Goodwin, who appeared for Mr. King, considered the testimony of Mr. Harriot of importance, though it was incomplete in some portions. He, therefore, favored laying it before the court. The counsel for the plaintiff renewed his objection, stating that the evidence in question was merely fragmentary and of little or no value, beside being calculated to injure the reputation of gentlemen who were not parties to the suit. He would consent, however, to its admission provided the names of the parties in question were omitted.

Commissioner Wight—Would not that tend to invalidate the testimony?

Mr. Goodwin (on behalf of Mr. King)—I have no objection to striking out the names of these outside parties, though I think it would render the evidence more important to leave them in. I wish also to exonerate Mr. Billings from any complicity with the transactions charged.

Mr. Bennett—It is very important to the conduct of this case that all the facts in the possession of these witnesses should be elicited, if possible. So far, I am sorry to say, many of the gentlemen who have come here have been troubled with an unaccountable and most extraordinary loss of memory. Before Mr. Stockwell assumed the Presidency of the Company there was a surplus of over three million five hundred thousand dollars in its treasury. Afterward, when another management took possession, there was only $500,000. Where has it all gone to? Mr. Stockwell, Mr. King, Mr. Schumaker, Mr. Irwin have all been mixed up in this thing, and until they come forward and account intelligibly for what has taken place, they will continue to rest under the suspicion which now attaches to them. As for the Directors, they must either have been criminal or negligent. The money could not well have passed through their hands without their knowledge. It was high time that Trustees and other officials were brought to realize the responsibilities of their position. They, the plaintiffs, had certainly demonstrated that $115,000 of this money had passed into the hands of Mr. King, and it was for him to explain how he disposed of it.

The counsel for the defense said they were not there to argue the case, but simply to take testimony to be presented to the court in Minnesota. He would say, however, that Mr. King fully admitted having received the money, and would prove that it was paid him by Stockwell in the course of a regular business transaction and had no connection whatever with the subsidy.

Mr. Bennett confessed that no testimony had yet been adduced to show that King used the money corruptly. That, however, was not necessary. Unless they can prove that he had received it in a legitimate manner they had a right to recover. After some further discussion by counsel it was agreed to strike out the testimony of Mr. Harriot and Mr. Hatch as generally irrelevant. As soon as the necessary corrections are made in Mr. Johnson's testimony, the entire evidence will be forwarded to Minneapolis, where the trial of the case will take place early in March.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

On April 20 last George W. Dawson, a car conductor, accompanied by an acquaintance named Richard Lafferty, called on Mrs. Ellen Andrews, of No. 419½ Sixth avenue, with whom they were acquainted, and handed her a note purporting to be signed by her husband, who said he wanted to see her at once at No. 247 West Thirty-first street, on important business. Mrs. Andrews immediately proceeded to the address indicated, leaving Dawson and Lafferty to take charge of the premises until she returned. On going to the place mentioned in the letter Mrs. Andrews found that her husband was not there, and discovered that the communication was a forgery. She returned to her apartments to find Dawson and Lafferty gone, and $75 in money, as well as $265 worth of jewelry, stolen. Lafferty fled from the City, and Dawson was arrested and held in $1,000 bail. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Dawson was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, and emphatically denied the larceny. The jury, after several hours' deliberation, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. On motion of his counsel Dawson's bail was reduced to $500.

THE WORK OF THE REVIVALISTS.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTEND THE HIPPODROME MEETINGS—FORCIBLE APPEALS AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY MR. MOODY—ADDRESSES BY OTHER CLERGYMEN.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather yesterday, an audience numbering nearly two thousand five hundred people assembled at the noon meeting at the Hippodrome. Among the clergymen upon the platform were Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Rev. Messrs. J. W. Ranney and A. C. Arnold, Congregationalists; Rev. Drs. McAllister, Davis, Johns, and Joseph Mackey, Methodists; Rev. Drs. Alman, Kennard, Anderson, Bull, and Palmer, Baptists; Rev. Drs. Cate, Marline, and Ralph Weil, Presbyterians; Rev. Dr. Rogers, Reformed Dutch; Rev. Messrs. Whittier, of Lawrence, Mass.; Dana, of Norwich, Conn.; Clift, of Mystic River, Conn., and several of the delegates to the Plymouth Church Council. After the singing of the sixty-second hymn, the requests for prayer were read. After a fervent prayer the hymn, "We Praise Thee, O God, for the Son of Thy Love," was sung, and then Mr. Moody read from the ninth chapter of Daniel, fourth and fifth verses: "And I prayed unto the Lord my God, and made my confession, and said, O Lord, the great and dreadful God, keeping the covenant and mercy to them that love Him, and to them that keep His commandments; we have sinned, and have committed iniquity, and have done wickedly, and have rebelled, even by departing from Thy precepts and Thy judgments." There is, said the preacher, a good deal of praying done, but to have power with God it must be done after we have confessed our own sins. It was when Abraham was on his knees that his God spake to him. Now, as long as we have sins, we need not talk to others about their short-comings and back-slidings. If we examine our own hearts we will find that we all have many sins, such as in the text are specified. Ah, my friends, just here let me say, God punishes our sins, just as he did those of Israel, when he sold it into long years of bondage in Egypt. We may wink at our transgression thinking that He winks at them, too, but by and by he will punish, and we will discover the folly of our deception. The preacher concluded by arguing that it was not a Christian's duty to confess before priests and before men. They should rather confess to God, alone, in the stillness and solitude of their closets. Mr. Moody then led in prayer. Remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers and Rev. Dr. Johnson, after which the assemblage dispersed. A woman's meeting was then held.

The audience at the evening services, which numbered over seven thousand five hundred persons, not only filled every seat in the main hall, but invaded those especially assigned to the members of the press. Mr. Moody seemed affected by the inspiriting change, for his illustrations were more pointed and his preaching much more stirring and effective than usual. After the preliminary silent prayer and singing, Mr. Moody announced the text of his sermon: "As it is written, there is none righteous, no, not one;" [Romans, iii, 2;] and "Even the righteousness of God, which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference." [Ibid, 22.] It is the hardest thing in the world, said the preacher, to make men learn that they are sinners. They are all apt to believe themselves a little better than their neighbors. Yet when it comes to the question of their salvation, they will find that if they have not been saved from their sins they will perish. If you want to read your biography, you need not write it yourself or get it written, but just turn to the text, and in that little sentence, "There is none righteous, no, not one," you will find your history written by One who knows it even better than yourself. The laws of God were never given to save man, they were only given to show him how far he is from the standard of God's righteousness. If a man were to come to New-York, said Mr. Moody suddenly, and begin advertising that he could take faithful likenesses of the heart, do you think, my friends, he would find a single customer in this great City? Do you think that if one were to have such a picture taken he would pass it around among his friends as he would a photograph of his external features? No! no! That picture would be hidden from all, that its hideousness might never be discovered. Still, the laws of God are just such photographs, showing us our hearts as they appear in God's sight. O, I pity those men who are patching up their old Adam nature and trying to save themselves by a half-hearted observance of the law. The law says that he who breaks even the least of God's commandments shall be guilty of breaking them all. Still men who think they are keeping these laws, break them the very first thing. How many worship the golden calf? Why, there are in New-York men who say in their hearts, "Give me a seat in Congress, give me position, give me honor, give me wealth, and I will sell you my hope of salvation." I can sometimes imagine Noah stopping his work on the ark and starting on a preaching tour, and holding meetings among the antediluvian population. I can imagine him telling those antediluvians that God was coming to judge the world, and that in that judgment from on high there should, in the words of the text, "be no difference" made between men; that those who had power, wealth, and honor should be judged with the drunkard and the thief. I can then imagine those antediluvians growing indignant and stopping his preaching by the protest: "Oh, no! You don't think we're such fools as to believe that absurd stuff. If you can't preach anything better than that, you'd better go back to your work on the ark." Yet St. Paul tells us that the impartial law of God shall cut us all down alike, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, the young and the old—for we are all sinners. But oh, we can be saved in time by turning in repentance to Christ.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Taylor and the singing of the hymn, "I need Thee every hour," the usual supplementary prayer-meeting was begun. The overflow meeting, which was held during the progress of the principal meeting, was conducted by Rev. Dr. Holmes, the young men's meeting, which succeeded the principal meeting, being under the charge of Mr. McBurney, of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A BOLD HOUSE ROBBERY.

A FOURTEENTH STREET RESIDENCE ENTERED IN THE EARLY EVENING—THE THIEF ESCAPES BY THE FRONT DOOR.

The house No. 2 East Fourteenth street, on the south-east corner of Fifth avenue, occupied by Mrs. Mary Tileston, was entered about 8 o'clock P. M. on Monday by an adroit house thief, and robbed of jewelry and silverware valued at $550. The thief, it appears, climbed over the side wall of the house on Fifth avenue, and thus gained access to the yard. By means of a step-ladder he ascended to the roof of the extension in the rear of the house, which enabled him to reach the windows on the second story. Breaking a pane of glass in one of these windows he unfastened the window bolt, and, raising the sash, he effected an entrance to the house. The thief then visited the room occupied by a Mrs. Hemingway, and stole from the bureau a gold watch and chatelaine valued at $300, a quantity of silver-ware, and a number of articles of jewelry. The total value of the property stolen is $550. With this booty he left the house by the front door, carefully closing it after him, and made his escape. Mrs. Hemingway says that while coming down stairs from the nursery, which is situated on the top floor of the house, and passing the door of her room, she heard the noise of a person moving about, but she was too much frightened to enter the apartment. She went down stairs to the basement, where the other inmates of the house were at dinner, but she did not make any mention of what she suspected until she heard the footsteps of some person passing through the hallway, followed by the closing of the front door. She then went to her room and found that she had been robbed. No clue to the thief or the missing property has been obtained by the Police.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

The creditors of Charles R. Fowler and Edward Fowler met yesterday at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 322 Broadway. The assignee, Mr. Martin Kattenhorn, presented his report, showing that he had collected assets amounting to $6,000, which he divided among the creditors after deducting the necessary expenses.

Fourteen creditors of Henry Rosenthal, brush dealer, at No. 257 Pearl street, petitioned for the composition meeting which is to be held on Feb. 18 before Register Henry W. Allen at No. 152 Broadway. His liabilities are $63,000; nominal assets, $37,000; actual assets, $24,000. He offers to compromise at thirty cents on the dollar, twenty cents cash and ten cents at four months. There are fifty-three creditors in all, among the largest being the following: Henry Herman, $16,383 89; Samuel Levy, $8,699 66; Lewishon Bros., $4,289 04; Maurice Rosenthal, $4,000; Close & Schoonmaker, $3,291 21; Samuel A. Magnus, $1,839 16; Cecelia Heyman, $1,264 08.

The following assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Henry E. Billings to John L. Branch, and William S. Canfield and Charles R. Quintard, comprising the firm of Canfield & Quintard, (coal,) to Ebenezer H. Balch.

A meeting of the creditors of Howes & Macy, bankers, will be held to-day at the office of Register Dayton, at No. 322 Broadway. Mr. J. Nelson Tappan, the assignee, will present a report, and it is expected that a small dividend will be declared. Two dividends have already been paid, amounting to fifty-five per cent. The individual creditors of Reuben W. Howes have received sixty per cent. in dividends, and those of Charles A. Macy 100 per cent.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL GRADUATES.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—ADDRESS OF REV. DR. STORRS.

The Commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York took place last evening at the Academy of Music, which was filled. On the stage were Chancellor Crosby and many of the officers of the University, Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Martin. The graduates were seated in the auditorium. After the reading of a portion of the Gospel of St. Matthew by Chancellor Crosby and the delivery of a prayer by Rev. Dr. Martin, the following list of graduates was read on whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the Chancellor:

H. K. Adamson, T. A. Anthony, Jr., J. McC. Atkinson, J. G. Atkinson, F. E. Barrows, A. B.; J. S. Beard, J. A. Boyd, B W. Braley, M. D.; P. V. Burnett, C. D. Buss, P. J. Byrne, H. Canfield, A. B.; C. H. Carpenter, M. D.; S. B. Carpenter, P. M. Chadwick, M. D.; G. W. Chandler, A. M.; G. L. Clark, D. E. Cone, F. B. Crocker, W. A. Crocker, D. L. Davis, G. W. Davis, C. McL. Devereux, J. Devlin, E. J. Donlin, A. B.; E. C. Drake, H. O. Dunbar, J. M. Dunlap, A. B.; R. Eichler, W. A. Fanning, W. E. Forest, B. S.; H. Foord, C. J. Fox, F. F. Gage, J. George, C. H. Gibbons, F. A. Gillen, W. A. Gorton, A. M. Goodman, G. A. Graham, G. G. Hallenbeck, H. Hardrich, H. H. Harman, M. K. Harootunian, W. H. Haynes, Jr., W. L. Herriman, J. H. Hillyer, E. W. Hoeber, E. F. G. Horst, O. Huebner, J. B. Humphrey, D. H. James, A. W. Johnstone, A. M.; G. B. Johnston, H. S. Karrmann, F. Kendrick, C. M. Klock, W. W. Knight, K. M. Kreecorian, J. M. Laird, A. Lawson, A. M., M. D.; C. R. Lee, W. R. Leonard, C. A. J. Lignot, B. S.; J. B. Linehan, A. C. Lucas, J. J. Luis, W. C. Lutkins, E. De M. Lyon, S. McBee, H. L. McFadyen, L. C. McPhail, J. P. Martinez, T. L. Meyer, F. P. Miller, A. B.; J. H. V. Miller, J. D. Mitchell, F. W. H. Müller, T. Munro, W. H. Murchison, J. D. Neet, J. W. Niles, A. B.; H. S. Norris, A. P. O'Malley, T. H. O'Neill, R. T. Osborne, S. D. Otis, R. Ormsby, F. Oulton, A. H. Palmer, M. M. Pattison, A. O. Payne, R. W. Peacock, J. Pease, A. Q. Phelan, H. K. Philbrick, B. F. Plews, D. E. Poocck, M. D.; E. Potts, W. Rae, C. A. L. H. Von Ramdohr, W. D. Rankin, W. J. Ransom, T. Reid, A. B.; C. Richard-B. S.; A. B. Roberson, F. C. Robinson, W. Rogers, C. W. Rush, B. S.; E. Sanders, P. H. Sheridan, G. D. Sitzer, C. R. Smith, H. H. Smith, J. S. Somerville, L. T. Sprague, J. Steer, A. B. Stillson, F. B. Strickland, E. S. Swisher, R. C. Tappan, W. H. Taylor, E. L. Thomas, C. L. Van Allen, V. Van Vleck, I. S. Vreeland, B. F. White, W. S. White, A. B., M. D.; W. H. Whitehead, Jr., G. H. Whitecomb, C. H. Wilson, A. W. Wright, R. F. Young.

Prizes were then awarded as follows: Mott gold medal to Harry Bell Conrad, of New-York; Mott silver medal to Alexander Dallas, of New-York; Mott bronze medal to Elbert C. Drake, of New-York; Prof. Budd's prize to C. A. H. L. Von Ramdohr, of New-York; Prof. Loomis' prize to William Howland Taylor, of Massachusetts; Prof. Thomson's prize to C. A. L. H. Von Ramdohr, of New-York; Prof. Arnold's prize to Edward Sanders, of New-York; Prof. Roosa's prize to Edward Sanders, of New-York; Prof. Weisse's prize to Samuel Kohn, of New-York; Mr. James Bryce's prize to H. S. Norris, of New-York.

A valedictory address to the graduates was then delivered by Rev. R. S. Storrs, in which he reminded them of the great and important work they had undertaken, and of the immense field for usefulness that lay before them. A general valedictory address by Mr. George W. Chandler, of the graduating class, followed, and the exercises closed with the benediction.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY.

ORGANIZATION OF AN INDEPENDENT GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Gen. Slocum and William Marshal organized an Independent Democratic General Committee in Brooklyn last evening. The members met at the corner of Montague and Clinton streets to the number of about sixty. James Murphy was called on to preside, and Mr. W. M. Ivans was chosen Secretary. Gen. Slocum made a brief speech explaining the objects of the meeting, and charging that the affairs of the Democracy had been badly managed heretofore. Resolutions were next passed providing for the appointment by the Chairman of a Committee of Membership, and directing the committees of three from each ward and town to report the names of two persons from each of their respective districts for membership in the General Committee, such report to be made by Saturday, Feb. 19, and that the names of the proposed memberd be passed upon by the committee and if rejected others shall be suggested. The delegates from each ward and town are also requested to proceed with the formation of clubs, for which the General Secretary will provide proper registers. After the clubs have been formed two additional delegates shall be elected to the General Committee. It was further resolved that a committee of four be appointed to report upon a constitution and by-laws for the guidance of the committee. Committees on organization and constitution were then appointed by the President, after which the following voluntary subscriptions were made to carry on the organization, with promises of more if needed: Charles S. Higgins, $1,000; Henry W. Slocum, $1,000; William Marshal, $1,000; Thomas McCann, $500; Francis Markey, $250; J. H. McGill, $100; William M. Parks, $50; William M. Ivans, $50; Henry Hortean, $50.

INADEQUATE COURT QUARTERS.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In coming into court yesterday the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, through their foreman, Sinclair Tousey, handed in the following presentment:

The Grand Inquest of the County of New-York respectfully present: That the present accommodations for the transaction of the immense criminal business of this County are utterly inadequate in almost every respect. That the court-room of the Court of General Sessions is badly heated, without ventilation, and that attendance therein for any considerable length of time is dangerous to health and life. That the Grand Jury room in the basement of the Sessions building is open to similar objection, and is so small, dark, and unwholesome as to be unfit for any purpose, and especially for the accommodation of the large number of witnesses who are in daily attendance upon this body; while the exposed situation of the room, open as it is to the street and the park, renders it impossible for the Grand Jury to discuss matters pending before them without being overheard by listeners and eavesdroppers. The present grand inquest, as well as many of its predecessors, has been compelled to abandon these rooms and use the Governor's room in the City Hall, which while not at all suitable for the purpose, is at least preferable in a sanitary point of view. That the second part of the Court of General Sessions authorized by an Act of the last Legislature has hitherto not been furnished with any court-room, and is maintained at great expense to the public without any benefit therefrom. That to prevent a vast accumulation of untried indictments, and to provide for their prompt and proper disposition, steps should be taken immediately to secure a proper court-room for said court, together with decent and convenient withdrawal-rooms for juries, several of which are often out at the same time, and for whose deliberations only one cold, ill-lighted room on the fourth floor of the Sessions' Building is at present available. The Grand Jury respectfully calls the attention of the Legislature to these facts with a view to the immediate adoption of such legislation as is requisite to secure a more prompt and decent administration of the criminal law in this great metropolis; without danger to the lives or health of those who are called upon, in any capacity, to assist or take part, as officers, jurors, witnesses, or criminals, in such administration.

A REGISTERED LETTER THIEF CAUGHT.

During the last few months many losses of registered letters have occurred on the route between Rondout and Stamford, and after a time it was discovered that the theft was committed by some one in the Post Office at the former place. J. McDanolds, Special Agent of the Post Office Department at Elmira, took the matter in hand, and last Friday a decoy letter was placed in the hands A. J. Miller, Chief Clerk of the Fast Mail passing through Albany. The letter, which was duly registered, was addressed to W. C. Estes, Lacawack, Ulster County, and in transit it was temporarily left at the Rondout Post Office. The letter contained $15 in small bills, a full description of which has been previously taken. It was thrown into the Rondout pouch and left at that place on Saturday, and remained until Monday. Mr. McDonalds followed to Rondout, and just before the mail left on Monday morning, by his directions, the Postmaster took this registered letter from the bag and brought it to him. It had been opened, and the money was missing. D. K. Olney Winter, clerk in charge of the registered letters, was then brought before Mr. McDanolds, but denied all knowledge of the matter, and nothing was found upon his person. A search was then made in his rooms, and in a pair of pantaloons worn the day before were found all of the missing bills. Mr. McDonalds immediately started with the accused for this City, arriving Monday evening, and Winter was yesterday brought up before United States Commissioner Shields, and held in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow on a charge of robbing the mails. The accused, D. K. Olney Winter, is a young man, and was formerly highly respected in Rondout.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. R. B. Ayres, Capt. J. B. Irvine, and Dr. George S. Rose, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman C. H. Van Wyck, of Middletown, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Judge William A. Wallace, of Syracuse; Adjt. Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, and ex-Gov. Ezekial A. Straw, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Paymaster R. D. Clarke, United States Army; William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y., and J. D. Layng, General Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Young Apollo Club, of New-York, will give a concert in the Broad Street Baptist Church, Elizabeth, this evening.

A licensed vender's wagon belonging to Charles Landers, and valued at $125, was stolen on Monday night from No. 191 Second street.

The apartments of Isaac Rinaldo, on the second floor of No. 52 Catherine street, were entered by burglars on Monday evening, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $225.

While suffering from a fit of despondency, caused by ill health, Philip Olmer, aged sixty-two years, committed suicide yesterday at his residence, No. 67 Mangin street, by shooting himself in the mouth.

The special election in Essex County yesterday for a successor to Sheriff Canfield, resulted in the election of John D. Harrison Republican, of Newark, over William H. Brown, Democrat, by over twelve hundred majority.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning the ferry-boat Newark, of the Desbrosses Street Line, came in collision with a steam tug-boat belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The only damage done was the displacement of the rudder of the ferry-boat.

A literary and musical entertainment will be given this evening at Chickering Hall for the benefit of St. Stephen's Orphans' Home. Several professional singers have volunteered their services, and Rev. Dr. McGlynn will read Thomas Davis' "Ode on a Statue to O'Connell."

A man named Keegan, boatswain of the American ship Constantine, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday afternoon, charged with cruelly treating a sailor on the voyage from London to New-York. He was committed in default of $500 for examination to-day.

Henry Hanks, who was found insensible on Saturday last at the Cosmopolitan Hotel from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, died yesterday morning. Coroner Woltman held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide, the deceased having left a note declaring his intention to end his life by taking the poison.

The steam-ships Columbus and City of Mexico, from Havana, were searched yesterday by the Custom-house authorities, and 1,150 cigars which the owners were endeavoring to bring into port without paying duty were seized on the first-named vessel and 350 were taken from the City of Mexico.

Mr. George Keyes, the dry-goods merchant whose store was robbed last Sunday morning, states that his clerks are entitled to the entire credit for the recovery of the goods, as neither the detectives or the Police had anything to do with it. Officer Place was not called until after the premises were secured.

Samson Rosenblatt, who was indicted for obtaining more than $30,000 worth of jewelry from various wholesale dealers in this City on false pretenses, and who was brought to this City on a requisition from California, was arraigned before Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

In the suit of the Germania Bank against Kilian, on trial before Judge Curtis, in Part II. of the Superior Court, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of $1,658 85 for the plaintiff, that being the full amount claimed, with interest. The action was brought to recover on checks indorsed by the defendant, but on which the makers' signatures were forged.

On Monday night a grocery wagon belonging to C. A. Cragin, and valued at $200, was stolen from No. 172 Waverley place; and on the same night the stable of J. P. Lerre, in the same neighborhood, was entered and a horse and set of harness valued at $150 were stolen. At daylight yesterday the missing horse, hitched to Cragin's wagon, was found at the corner of King and Washington streets.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners continued their session at the City Hall yesterday. Ex-Judge Emott, A. J. Vanderpoel, and Samuel E. Lyon appeared on behalf of the party favoring the projected elevated railroad in Third avenue, and John E. Parsons represented the opposing property holders. Arguments were made for and against the proposed method of transit by a number of property holders and projectors of the scheme, after which the commission adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

The following physicians will deliver lectures at the school for nurses of the Charity Hospital on the dates named: Dr. W. M. Chamberlain, Feb. 17; Dr. W. R. Gillette, Feb. 19; Dr. D. H. Kitchen, Feb. 22; Dr. W. H. Van Wyck, Feb. 25; Dr. Clement Cleveland, Feb. 28; Dr. John G. Perry, March 3; Dr. F. N. Otis, March 7; Dr. J. H. Ripley, March 11; Dr. E. L. Keyes, March 15; Dr. Leroy M. Yale, March 19; Dr. J. W. Howe, March 22; Dr. E. A. Maxwell, March 26.

An interesting and extensive collection of ceramic ware, comprising 463 lots, the product of the modern and old English, French, Dutch, Chinese, Japanese, Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, and Flanders factories, is on view at the Somerville Gallery, No. 74 University place. The collection, which is the property of Mr. A. Elliott Nash, contains many relics and heirlooms of the oldest New-England families. The sale of the collection will commence to-day at 2 P. M.

Col. J. E. Peyton, representing New-York's interests at the Centennial Exhibition, visited the Produce Exchange yesterday, and made a brief speech to the members. He said that he was desirous that the New-York City Produce Exchange should be represented at the Exhibition in connection with the Agricultural Department. He requested the President to call a meeting of the Exchange to take steps in the matter, and to procure the active co-operation of other Exchanges of the country.

A short time ago a life-size bust of the late John Anthon, LL. D., was presented to the Law Institute through his son, Prof. Charles Anthon. At a meeting of the Institute held in the Post Office building last Monday, Edward Patterson offered a series of resolutions acknowledging the receipt of the bust, and returning thanks to Prof. Anthon for thus consummating the gift of his mother, the late Mrs. Judith Hone Anthon, and also returning thanks to him for the important papers with which it was accompanied. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A meeting of the St. Crispin Society was held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, last night and a statement of the Executive Committee was read and adopted. The address says: "That it having come to the knowledge of the Crispin organization that Messrs. Hanan & Reddish are endeavoring to make it appear that the men who are now on strike have been moved to that step because of the introduction of machinery, the society denies the charge, but asserts that it has gone on strike to preserve its existence." The strike began nearly five weeks ago and there seems little probability of its coming to a speedy end. The men say they are sustained by all of the societies in the City, and are getting letters of sympathy from a distance.

BROOKLYN.

The City Treasurer reports a balance on hand of $705,669 11.

There were thirty-seven deaths in Brooklyn from diphtheria during the past week. Small-pox is said to be on the decrease, and diphtheria on the increase.

The Law Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday refused to pay the bills of a number of sub-contractors for work done on the Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

Nicholas Smith was arrested at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Sergt. McCullouch, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of having entered the restaurant of Frank Fritz, Nos. 1 and 2 Ferry place, for purposes of theft. Justice Delmar held him for examination on a charge of burglary.

Water rates on vacant lots have been fixed by the Board of City Works at the following rates for the year beginning May 1, 1876: On vacant lots assessed at $1,000 valuation and under, 10 cents per foot frontage; on lots assessed over $1,000 and under $2,000, 15 cents per foot frontage; on lots assessed at $2,000 and over, 20 cents per foot frontage.

James Conners, aged forty years, was taken suddenly ill in a restaurant corner of York and Fulton streets. The Police attempted to remove him to the Second Precinct Station-house, corner of York and Jay streets, but the man died before the officers arrived there, it is supposed from heart disease.

The Committee on Legislation, authorized by the meeting held at the Academy of Music on Saturday last, to consider and report upon the amendments proposed to the Brooklyn charter by Mayor Schroeder, was appointed yesterday, as follows: John A. Lott, (Chairman,) Ripley Ropes, Henry C. Murphy Charles A. Townsend, Thomas H. Rodman, Samuel McLean, Mayor Schroeder, and John J. Van Nostrand.

LONG ISLAND.

The inquest in the case of the victims of the Deer Park tragedy will be continued to-day by Coroner Preston, at Lux's Hotel, Babylon.

The Canarsie and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company have awarded a contract to Mr. P. H. Reid for the construction of a branch dummy road from East New-York to Prospect Park.

The Common Council of Long Island City yesterday, adopted a resolution requesting their representative in the Assembly, Mr. Alvan T. Payne, to use his influence to have the bill for the reduction of ferriage on the Thirty-fourth Street and Hunter's Point Ferries, passed by the House.

Nelson Lawson, of the Astoria Police, received four months' back pay on Saturday evening last, and in company with a young man of the village named "Jemmi" Doyle, left for New-York. Nothing was heard from them until yesterday morning, when Mrs. Lawson received a dispatch from her husband, post marked Jersey City, in which he stated that she would never see his face again. Mrs. Lawson is left entirely destitute with two small children.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Fanny Carr, an elderly lady, died suddenly yesterday at her residence in Newark. Coroner Vreeland will hold an inquest.

Mary Cewert, residing in Steuben street, Jersey City, had her husband arrested yesterday on a charge of stabbing her in the face with a pen-knife.

The trial of John B. Rice, Chief of Police of Paterson, on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct preferred against him, resulted in his conviction and dismissal by the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 9 to 6.

The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City at their meeting last night directed the Overseer of the Poor to discontinue giving supplies to the poor, the appropriation for that purpose being overdrawn to the amount of $1,000.

In the Warren County Court, yesterday, John Walters, who was indicted for the murder of his brother at Springtown, was convicted of manslaughter. Chief Justice Beasley sentenced him to five years in State Prison.

During a fight between two men named Powell and Keenan, near the Bergen car stables, on Sunday, Keenan bit a large piece of Powell's lower lip off, disfiguring him for life. A warrant has been issued for his arrest on a charge of mayhem.

Joseph Fischer and Miss Alvaretta Walling, both wealthy residents of Sayreville, were married in the Middlesex County Jail yesterday. Fischer was in jail on a charge of breach of promise and seduction preferred against him by Miss Walling's father. The prisoner was released after the ceremony.

John Ritter, who murdered his two children in Hackettstown, N. J., in October last, was brought into court to-day, and allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty in the first degree and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree on both indictments. The Chief Justice accepted his plea and sentenced him to the State Prison at hard labor for twenty years on each of the two indictments.

In the Warren County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Chief Justice Beasley presiding, Patrick Ward, the murderer of Peter T. Mires, was called up for sentence. Ward and Mires resided in Philipsburg, where they both kept places which were the resort of all the vicious characters of the town. Rivalry ran high between them, and frequent quarrels were the result. The feud culminated in June last by the murder of Mires, who was killed while passing Ward's door. After the usual preliminaries the Chief Justice sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, March 24.

On Sunday night as August Schlemp, a farmer, residing in Secaucus, was driving home from Hoboken he was attacked by three highwaymen. One of them seized his horse while the other two climbed into the wagon and knocked Schlemp senseless with a club. They then robbed him of a watch and chain and all the money he had in his possession, which did not amount to much. When Schlemp recovered consciousness he found himself lying in the bottom of the wagon in front of his own door, and drenched to the skin with the rain. His horse had found the way home without any guidance but its own instinct.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—Frank H. Brown, Frank P. Brewer, Phillip G. Rice, Miss Sarah B. Briggs, Alexander Wright, James W. Holland, H. N. Rice, wife and child, Miss L. H. Bass, Mrs. F. M. Josselyn, child and maid, W. H. Brewster, Jr., Frederick D. Novell, James Hutcheson, C. F. Platt and wife, Rev. P. Church, Miss Fannie Warren, Mrs. Bettenger, George A. Post and wife, W. G. McDougal, John Booth, H. D. Hazen, T. B. Reynolds, Mrs. D. S. Dodge, four children, and nurses, S. D. Hamburger, S. A. Hamburger, Samuel Kortright, wife, and child, J. Susman, Mrs. K. Hussa, daughter and son, V. N. Lowered, R. C. Baughman, George Gordon, Frank Henry and wife, Charles Summerfield. Way Passengers—Mr. Perkins, E. O. Wilner, Charles Whiting, Jose Reys, Ensign F. E. Sawyer, U. S. N., Semme Balz, William Booth, wife, and three children, Mrs. Hawley, L. T. Ellsworth, Dominick Lynch, William W. Phelps, Jacob Davis, George Aldana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:53 | Sun sets.....5:36 | Moon rises.12:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:23 | Gov. Island...1:12 | Hell Gate...2:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, U. S. C., Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Calabria, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Colombo, (Br.,) Whiting, Hull, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Prosperino Palasso, (Ital.,) Drago, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Edmund Unkart.

Brig Annie Batcheldor, Steelman, Philadelphia, Penn., Evans, Ball & Co.

Schrs. Albert Mason, Rose, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Harriet Brewster, Sanford, Naguabo, P. R., J. V. Orativia & Co.; Jesse Carll, Underhill, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; E. H. Harriman, Harriman, Cardenas, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 17 cabin and 37 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 8, lat. 47 35, lon. 34 40, met a Cunard bark-rigged steam-ship, bound E.; 9th, lat. 46 00, lon. 40 00, a Cunard brig-rigged steam-ship, do.; 10th, lat. 43 45, lon. 47 15, a White Star steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Feb. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Feb. 7 via Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Giles Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Anderson, Charante 37 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Podger, Point-a-Pitre, with sugar, &c., to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 5 ds., with mdse. to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Joanna Doughty, Doughty, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. John T. Manson, Manson, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, a gale N. W.; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sld. Ne Plus Ultra, Mozart, C. R. Burgess, Minnie Campbell, Washington, Dawn, Wellington, Martha J. Brady.

Arr. on the 6th inst., Ciscar, Diana; on the 12th inst., Anna, Martilda Kraus, C. D. W., (the last three at Genoa;) on the 14th inst., Mozart, J. J. Strossmayer, Hakon Jarl, Laura and Gertrude, Humboldt, Johanna Margaretha; on the 15th inst., Lily, (off Deal.)

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The Cunard steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston Feb. 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Feb. 15.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Portland, Me., Feb. 5, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 15.—The General Transatlantic Co. steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Cabour, from New-York Feb. 5, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning on the way to Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 15.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Oder, Capt. Erdmann, from New-York Feb. 5, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
REDUCED PRICES.
QUALITY 925-1000 GUARANTEED.
SPOONS AND FORKS, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT $1 35 (GOLD) PER OUNCE AND COST OF MAKING.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND SILVER WEDDING GIFTS AT EQUALLY LOW RATES.
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
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NO. 889 BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH ST.

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is being made by hundreds of local agents for our House Paints and Roofing Materials. Territory *free*, profits *large!* The goods are *strictly* reliable, *ready* for use, low price, and extremely durable, as proved by twenty-three years' *practical* tests. Complete materials for new roofs only 4½ cents a square foot; can be applied to steep or *flat* roofs by any one with *positive* satisfaction.
Beautiful *Paints* for houses, floors, fences, wood-work, metal, brick, or plaster, *any* shade, *ready* for use, at *low* prices. This paint will *last* longer, *look* better, *cover* more, and *costs* less than any other. "How to *save* re-shingling, *stop* leaks effectually and cheaply," a 100-page book *free* to all. *Farmers, Builders*, and others are *requested* to write us *at once*.
N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., Limited,
8 Cedar st., New-York, or 49 S. Front st., Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS
AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

A few practical remarks by Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 212 Fifth av.

Deafness is one of the most severe afflictions incident to mankind. In proportion to its intensity it disqualifies alike for the duties and enjoyments of life, renders converse with others tedious and almost painful, and to the naturally intelligent is often more grievous than the deprivation of sight. And yet in the majority of cases of confirmed deafness the difficulty is clearly attributable to a culpable habit of neglect in making application for relief during the earlier stages of aural complaints. Only in rare instances is the hearing lost suddenly, in most cases the approach of deafness is extremely insidious; indeed, the faculty of hearing is lost so imperceptibly that the time can scarcely ever be fixed when the difficulty first commenced, nor can any increase be noticed except at long intervals of time.

PROGRESS OF DEAFNESS.

Deafness varies in degree from the non-appreciation of faint and low sounds to the total loss of hearing. During the incipient stages of deafness the patient usually hears well enough when listening or while paying close attention, but is quite hard of hearing when not expecting to be addressed. Under these circumstances the person so afflicted often appears heedless and inattentive until the impaired condition of the hearing power becomes more noticeable and explains the difficulty. As the complaint progresses we find that the patient experiences more and more difficulty to hear readily, even while paying close attention, when two or more are talking, or when the conversation is carried on in a low tone of voice, especially if the articulation of those with whom they converse is not sufficiently distinct. In such cases they hear the sound of the voice but fail to catch the words, and hence they continually complain of persons "talking way down the throat." Gradually hearing becomes more and more indistinct until it is entirely lost or very seriously impaired.

NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Noises in the head are sometimes the first and only indication of a morbid condition of the ear. At first they are slight, and only come by spells, but after a time they are constant and increase in intensity. They usually resemble the escape of steam, the ringing of bells, the beating of the heart, the humming of insects, and in fact every imaginable sound. Often two distinct noises are perceived simultaneously, or one noise continues while the other appears at intervals. There is often a throbbing or beating in the head with or without a sensation of heaviness or fullness, sometimes more noticeable when fatigued, after unusual exercise or excitement, or after meals. Noises in the head impair the function of the brain, and exercise a most depressing mental and moral influence upon the patient, sufficiently so to lead sometimes to suicide.

DEAFNESS IN ONE EAR.

Occasionally we find that only one ear is attacked, the other retaining its hearing power often for years. When this is the case no difficulty is experienced in hearing conversation readily, except when approached on the deaf side, but the power is lost to know the direction of sound; if hallooed to, for instance, a person so affected could not tell which way the sound came from. In the majority of cases the other ear becomes affected in time, and what was before merely a serious inconvenience becomes then an actual misfortune.

DEAFNESS IN CHILDHOOD.

In many cases of deafness that present themselves for treatment, the loss of hearing can be clearly traced to some trifling aural complaint which commenced during infancy or childhood, and which was allowed to run its course unchecked and unattended. Usually there are no visible symptoms denoting a diseased condition of the ear. The child merely suffers from a slight but growing indistinctness of hearing, which assumes the appearance of inattention or absent-mindedness, and necessitates a frequent repetition of questions. The real cause of this apparent inattention is scarcely ever suspected, and children are often persistently punished for inattention, carelessness, or stupidity, when the fault is entirely due to defective hearing.

As soon as the slightest doubt exists in reference to the child's ability to hear, medical advice should be obtained. Many cases, by proper and timely treatment, are susceptible of complete relief, which, if neglected, become hopelessly incurable.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR.

While the foregoing cases are characterized by the absence of any noticeable features calculated to arouse suspicion, no such excuse can be urged in cases of discharge from the ear, for the disease at once reveals itself to the eye and to smell, being, in fact, as offensive to one sense as it is to the other.

The discharge usually results from some inflammatory process of the ear, produced by scarlet fever, measles, cold, or other cause, and varies at different times. Usually it is a thick, purulent, greenish-yellow matter, occasionally streaked with blood. At times it is of a viscid and ropy nature, and again it may resemble melted cheese in appearance and consistency.

In some cases it merely coats the lining of the auditory canal, while in others it is so copious as to pour from the ear, excoriating the surrounding tissue, which presents a raw and inflamed appearance.

The discharge is always characterized by a fetid odor, but in some cases it is so highly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself and to others.

Discharge from the ear is dangerous both to hearing and the system generally. In some cases it occasions total deafness, while in all the hearing suffers to a more or less extent, and none escape without some notable injury to the hearing power. Aside from its effects on hearing, the disease is apt to give rise to neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, and other nervous disturbances, results scarcely to be wondered at when we consider the close proximity of the diseased aural cavity to the great nervous centre, the brain, to which the inflammation or ulceration might be communicated with fatal consequences. And yet some persons are content to go through life with this filthy, loathsome disease about them; others endeavor to conceal this affection; and others again are deterred from taking proper advice by the ridiculous fear that healing the discharge might be injurious to their health, when just the contrary is always the case.

THE CURABILITY OF DEAFNESS.

The important discoveries which I have made in the treatment of aural diseases, and the experience which I have gained in a long and extensive practice, have enabled me to restore hearing in thousands of cases that had been abandoned as hopeless, and to improve others so as to render social intercourse a pleasure where before it was a burdensome effort, and I have in my possession the evidence of living witnesses of the highest respectability and standing, to prove the truth of this assertion. In some cases the hearing is restored at once, in others, more or less time is required to effect a cure, but even in the most inveterate and apparently incurable cases decided relief is almost always experienced, so much so, indeed, as to elicit frequently both the astonishment and gratitude of the patient in no small degree.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted from 9 till 3 at his office,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1875.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1875		$24,735,034 74
INCOME.		
Premiums	$7,999,991 39	
Interest and rents	1,571,894 69	9,571,886 08
Total		$34,306,920 82
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured endowments	$2,356,211 98	
Dividends, surrender values, and annuities	2,978,799 89	
Dividend on capital	7,000 00	
State, County, and City taxes	56,421 95	
Commissions	404,372 34	
Expenses	826,483 30	$6,629,289 45
Net assets, Dec. 31, 1875		$27,677,630 87
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$17,065,951 88	
Real estate in New-York and Boston and purchased under foreclosure	5,030,464 58	
United States stocks and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New-York	4,332,442 96	
State stocks	31,300 00	
Loans secured by United States and State and Municipal bonds	54,320 00	
Commuted commissions	37,082 18	
Cash on hand, in banks, and other depositaries on interest	868,639 51	
Balance of agents' accounts	237,409 79	$27,677,630 87
Market value of stocks over cost value	212,698 12	
Interest and rents due and accrued	250,975 71	
Premiums due and in transit	185,209 00	
Deferred premiums	712,575 60	1,361,458 [illegible]
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1875		$29,039,089 70
Total liabilities, including reserve for reinsurance of existing policies		24,523,170 28
Total surplus to policy-holders		$4,515,919 42

New business in 1875, 8,583 policies assuring.....$30,538,017
Outstanding risks.....178,632,686

From the undivided surplus of $4,515,919 42 the society has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium if the policy-holder so elect.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American Experience Table, according to the legal standard of the State of New-York.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, J. G. VAN CISE, } Actuaries.

We, the undersigned, have personally examined in detail the assets, accounts and business of the society, and compared the result with the foregoing statement, which we hereby certify to be correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, JAMES M. HALSTED, HENRY S. TERBELL, PARKER HANDY, THOMAS A. CUMMINS, } Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed Oct. 27, 1875, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

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JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Ass't Secretary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D., ALFRED LAMBERT, M. D., } Physicians.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

Income for the Year 1875.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,436,103 17	
For interest	586,843 98	
For interest, &c., accrued	304,538 90	
	$2,327,486 05	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death on policies and payment of annuities	$790,451 07	
Paid for dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, and interest on dividend	499,933 20	
Total amount returned to policy holders	$1,290,384 27	
Paid for expenses, salaries, taxes, medical examiners' fees, and commissions	330,607 39	
		$1,620,991 66

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$55,869 75	
Bonds and mortgages, and interest accrued on same	5,676,007 85	
Loans on policies in force	2,180,500 10	
United States and New-York State stocks	635,710 50	
Real estate, cost	46,035 83	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	308,989 28	
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds (market value of the securities $1,200,000)	904,311 84	
Interest due to date, and all other property	112,519 24	
		10,009,943 34

Gross Assets.... $10,009,943 34

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, H. B. STOKES, Assistant Secretaries.

REMOVAL.
C. G. Gunther's Sons,
502--504 BROADWAY,
WILL REMOVE
MARCH 1,
TO
No. 184 Fifth avenue,
(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—R. B. Tompkins, Wallace H. Hills, J. H. Moody, Robert McDevitt, Mrs. McDevitt, James O'Neill, J. A. Sheffield, Robert Bucknall, Mrs. Bucknall, Master Edward M. Buckley, James Court, Mrs. F. Court, Mrs. Charles Lancaster, Miss Emma J. Dart, Alex. Obermeyer, Duncan McPherson, Mrs. George Walker.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Andes, for Port Au Prince, &c.; Columbus, for Havana; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.